

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 151.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,  
OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER  
ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS  
FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM  
\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME  
GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

### YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th  
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

#### DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINGVOSS, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERKATY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

#### HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

#### LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distrib-  
uted among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000  
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

#### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)  
The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

AFONG,  
PHOTOGRAPHER,  
HAS  
A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS  
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY  
FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS  
FROM.....\$5.00.

Cards de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles  
of Portraits at equally moderate prices  
executed under the supervision and  
management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,  
Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed  
by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public  
Auction, on

FRIDAY,  
the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the  
Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on  
the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;  
on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43  
feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE  
as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, to-  
gether with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois  
Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the  
unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold  
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings  
thereof, and to the payment of a proportion-  
ate part of the Crown Rent reserved in the  
Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT  
No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

M. J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [469]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold on  
the Premises respectively by Public Auc-  
tion, on

SATURDAY,  
the 22nd of July, at THREE P.M.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
Registered in the LAND OFFICE as IN-  
LAND LOT No. 281, measuring on the  
North side 115 feet, on the East, South and  
West sides 182 feet, contains in the whole  
5,350 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$59.

Upon the above described Piece of Ground  
are erected SEVEN HOUSES Nos. 101 to 113,  
in Hollywood Road.

The above described Property will be Sold in  
seven separate lots each lot comprising one  
House.

Also,  
The 2 HOUSES Nos. 20 and 21 in Lan-Kwai-  
Fong and Registered in the LAND OFFICE as  
Sections D and E of INLAND LOT  
No. 51, the above Houses will be Sold in  
Two Lots.

For Plans, Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [507]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the  
MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will  
Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,  
the 24th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,  
THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE PROPERTY

Namely:

LOT 1.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of  
GROUND Registered in the Land Office as  
INLAND LOT No. 191C. Together with the  
HOUSES No. 275, Queen's Road Central,  
and No. 122, Jervois Street, thereon.

LOT 2.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of  
GROUND Registered in the Land Office as  
INLAND LOT No. 516. Together with the  
SEVEN HOUSES, Nos. 142, 144, 146, 148,  
150, 152 and 154, in Queen's Road West,  
thereon.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [503]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. J. M. GUEDES has received instruc-  
tions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by  
Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,  
the 26th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the  
Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY

Situate in Queen's Road Central and Jervois  
Street, Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong,  
comprising:

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND in  
the Assignment forming the root of title  
thereof described as "abutting on the North  
side thereof on Jervois Street, and measur-  
ing thereon 74 feet 3 inches or thereabouts  
on the South side thereof on Queen's Road  
Central, and measuring thereon 76 feet 11  
inches or thereabouts, on the East side  
thereof on a Piece of Ground intended  
to be registered as SUBSECTION No. 3  
of SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 202,  
and measuring thereon 20 feet or there-  
abouts, and on the West side thereof  
on SUBSECTION No. 1, of SECTION  
A of INLAND LOT No. 202 and measur-  
ing thereon 28 feet 9 inches or there-  
abouts," which said Piece or Parcel of  
GROUND is registered in the Land Office  
as SUBSECTION No. 2 of SECTION A  
of INLAND LOT No. 202, as the same  
Premises are held for the residue of a term  
of 75 years and for a further term of 924  
years created by Crown Lease and extension  
thereof at a due proportion of the rent and  
subject to the Covenants and Conditions in  
the said Crown Lease and extension respec-  
tively reserved and contained.

The Premises are sold subject to the existing  
lettings and tenancies thereof respectively.

For further Particulars of the Property and  
Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,  
29, Queen's Road.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [509]

### FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

REIMS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

## Intimations.

### AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.  
DEPT. FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,  
CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,  
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

## SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR  
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALEXON, BRODERIE, VENICE,  
SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

## KELLY & WALSH

THE  
AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three  
pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with  
absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music.

It is the invention of H. J. HORTON, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last  
effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and in  
simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of  
mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of  
over 300 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular  
Songs, &c. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best,  
in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in  
executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and  
also for dancing.

For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.

The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE

Is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is  
being published every week it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE, INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [433]

## ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

Ex FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRADOUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising:

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,  
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichu, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk  
Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer  
Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord  
for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Parisian  
Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette  
Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,  
Needles, Ladies' Work Boxes.

ALSO

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,  
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold by the  
Undersigned by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,  
the 25th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the  
Premises,

(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS)

1ST Lot.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Cen-  
tral, No. 147D, Registered as the RE-  
MAINING PORTION OF SECTION G of  
MARINE LOT No. 63.

2ND Lot.—ONE HOUSE in Bonham Strand  
No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of  
MARINE LOT No. 161.

3RD Lot.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road West,  
No. 50, Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1  
of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.

4TH Lot.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Tai-  
pingshan, No. 41, Registered as INLAND  
LOT 223 (Section).

5TH Lot.—ONE HOUSE in New West Street,  
Taipingshan, No. 53, Lot 224 (Section).

6TH Lot.—Three HOUSES in Square Street,  
Taipingshan, Nos. 58, 60, and 62, Registered  
as INLAND LOT No. 278.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [508]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,  
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

COLONEL J. E. AUSTIN'S

NEW AMERICAN

RIFLE RANGE,

NOW OPEN

AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING  
RIFLES!!!

POPULAR PRICES.

FOUR SHOTS FOR 25 CENTS.

Gallery open daily from 4 to 11 P.M.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1882. [145]

TOKKEE.

COAL MERCHANT,

18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM  
COAL of the best quality, at moderate  
rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches  
for Hire, at a Reasonable Charge, either for  
special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

YE U QUA.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE  
PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.  
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.  
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 53, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

## Notices of Firms.

M. FREDERICK ROBERTS ROGERS  
was admitted as a PARTNER in Our  
Firm on the 19th of June last.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1882. [499]

ROSE & Co.

Intimations.

WANTED.

AN UNFURNISHED BEDROOM

BATHROOM ATTACHED.

Apply

JOHN S. BREWER,  
Office of This Paper.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1882. [506]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will  
be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on FRIDAY,  
the 28th instant, at Four o'clock in the  
AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a  
Report of the Directors, together with a State-  
ment of Accounts and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [488]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 14th to  
the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [489]

CHINA TRAD



## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
**HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY**  
 OF THE FOLLOWING  
 viz:  
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.  
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.  
 SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.  
 GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES,  
 T O N G A.  
 FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP  
 OF  
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
 VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.  
 SAVORY AND MOORE'S  
 PEPTONISED MEAT.  
 VASELINE SOAP.  
 ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.  
 NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.  
 VIN-SANTE  
 A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING  
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co.**  
 GENERAL CHEMISTS  
 AND  
 AERATED WATERS  
 MANUFACTURERS.  
 HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
 HONGKONG. [43]

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1882.

## TELEGRAMS.

SINGAPORE, 19th July, 11.30 a.m.

The French and Italian fleets have refused to assist Admiral Seymour to maintain order. A strong force under the command of Arabi Bey is at Kafkelour. The Egyptian troops are demoralized.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A CORRESPONDENT asked us the other day what was the fastest time ever made by a steamer between Hongkong and San Francisco. The *City of Peking* steamed from Hongkong to Yokohama in 4 days, 19 hours, and from Yokohama to San Francisco in 16 days 10 hours and 8 minutes. The fastest run from Yokohama to San Francisco was made by the *Oceanic*, her time being 14 days 9 hours. The *City of Peking's* fastest time is 14 days 15 hours.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Revolutionary ideas are going forward. The *Messenger*, a weekly newspaper of the neighbouring colony, proclaims that the best system of government for Macao is, as it thinks, that which is based on the Commune, and considers as the greatest source of its evils and the cause of its decay, the system adopted by the Portuguese Government of sending from the metropolis the leading officials, including the Governor. According to the *Messenger*, Macao would thrive astonishingly were the Municipal Chamber charged to manage the finances of the colony, and to direct all its home affairs, as well as the relations with the Chinese authorities. It is assumed that the Members of the Senate, instead of being led astray by local and relational influences, would be a corporation composed of men having permanent interests in the city, and their own families to advise and lead them in any great crisis. It does not suit them to have a Governor, nor other functionaries come over from Portugal. Should these ideas succeed in going further than the columns of the *Messenger*, we shall have in a short time near us a new Republic of Andorra under the protection of the government... that is, of the mandarins of Canton."

## SUPREME COURT.—CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## THE "TELEGRAPH" LITEL CASE.

Continuing from where we were obliged to leave off in our yesterday's issue, Mr. Francis went on to say that the defendant opened out a defamatory libel circulating in the Colony and gave it publicity, not only that, but at intervals referred in different articles and critiques to that article, reviving it in the mind of readers. One word in reference to Mr. Bandmann in that matter. Mr. Fraser-Smith was just as much a performer on the public stage as Herr Bandmann. They could criticise him as much as he could criticise them: If he was at liberty to criticise Mr. Bandmann, Mr. Bandmann was as thoroughly at liberty to

express his opinions as Mr. Fraser-Smith was to criticise him. All of them were as perfectly at liberty to criticise Mr. Fraser-Smith's performance of his self-imposed duties as he was to do so with any one who came on the public stage. Nothing could be more ridiculous or inconsistent than Mr. Fraser-Smith's folly in his silly manifestation of anger because Herr Bandmann would not agree with him. He criticised Mr. Bandmann, but he would not be criticised by any one else. In point of law and common sense it was a perfect matter of indifference, so far as the defendant was concerned, that the article had been published in other papers. It was not open to Mr. Fraser-Smith to give evidence, and if he were allowed to do so, it would not influence the question of his guilt or innocence. He must be taken as having fathered every statement contained in the article and made himself responsible for every consequence following on publication. (Mr. Francis) would not attempt to weary the jury by reading over the whole of the article read by the Registrar, but would call special attention to several portions and ask them to see the connection between it and the article of 14th June. The gravest charge made against Mr. Bandmann of being a habitual woman beater referred to the article on Herr Bandmann in "Men of the Time," because the stream of the narrative was followed and copied and satirized in the *Telegraph* article. The learned counsel read from "Tragic Power" where it says that when only three months old, Mr. Bandmann bit his nurse's ear, and said that was published to give emphasis to the charge of being a woman beater and to show that that wicked, dastardly spirit was in him at that early age. Three or four times the same charge was emphasised, but more seriously on the 14th June, but was that, taken as a whole, fair and legitimate criticism of any actor as an actor. Let them take Mr. Fraser-Smith's own rule laid down in his article dealing with Herr Bandmann, "Actors as actors are lawful game." Did that article deal with Mr. Bandmann solely as an actor? Did it not go back into details of his life as a boy and as a man? Was that legitimate criticism? We were at liberty to criticise, ridicule an actor, but was that thing "Tragic Power" anything more than a deliberate attempt to throw contempt on Herr Bandmann quite apart from his ability on the stage. He would submit and ask the jury to find as a component part of their verdict, that the article of 10th June not only contained certain defamatory statements with reference to Mr. Bandmann's treatment of women, but he would ask them to say that it was not a proper or legitimate criticism, but only an attempt to bring Mr. Bandmann into ridicule and contempt and injure him in his profession and reputation. In the interval between the 10th and 14th June they had introduced portions of Mr. Fraser-Smith's criticism of "Narcisse" which gave the key to open the lock to his brain and shew the motives actuating him. The article of 14th June, the very opening sentence, without any further evidence except Mr. Fraser-Smith's own statement, rendered it unmistakable that Herr Bandmann and "Trampet Blower" were the same. There was the flat assertion that Herr Bandmann had been repeatedly guilty of cowardly and contemptible acts of violence known throughout the world. Suppose he had been, what possible public benefit was subserved by the publication? None, he submitted. The only possible object was to irretrievably injure Herr Bandmann in public estimation and prevent people attending or patronizing his performances. He would ask the jury to compare the first articles before Mr. Fraser-Smith's self-love had been hurt because Mr. Bandmann did not agree with him. He spoke then of Mr. Bandmann as an eminent actor in his profession. Mr. Fraser-Smith had not only asserted that Herr Bandmann was habitually guilty of violence to women and children, but also gave the statement the additional weight of his own personal experience. He put it before the public as if he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) had personal knowledge of some such scenes of violence as those he was referring to. Mr. Francis here read from the article of 14th June in reference to Herbert Crellin, and said that it was an utterly false and malicious statement. It was incumbent on Mr. Fraser-Smith to prove its truth. He had, without any public grounds, published it maliciously, and gave it strength and force as if he had direct knowledge from one of the actors in the scene. Herr Bandmann knew such a person as Herbert Crellin, but he was never connected with the Lyceum when Herr Bandmann was, and Mr. Bandmann indignantly denied he ever had his hand on a woman, or was threatened by Herbert Crellin or any one else. Mr. Francis then read the part of the article relating to the Portuguese youth, and said, suppose it actually occurred that he had been kicked off the stage, and that Herr Bandmann made use of threats against Mr. Fraser-Smith, no public interest, he put it, was to be subserved by publishing it in a newspaper. The Portuguese youth had the Police Court and the Summary Court open to him, and if Mr. Fraser-Smith was threatened, he also had the Police Court open to him and could have taken proceedings to protect himself. The publication subserved no public object whatever. He would also put it that if the jury thought some slight object might be subserved by the publication of what occurred behind the scenes, yet Mr. Fraser-Smith published it to hurt Herr Bandmann, and he would ask the jury to draw that conclusion, because if Mr. Fraser-Smith's object was to give a truthful narrative, he far exceeded privilege in dragging into the article all sorts of charges against Herr Bandmann. He held him up in every possible way to ridicule and contempt, and exceeded privilege in every possible way. Mr. Francis read a portion of the article, and said the jury would see that the defendant repeated and emphasized the charges and added every epithet of contempt and ridicule. If there was any privilege, it was far exceeded by the manner and mode adopted. He dressed the charges up and colored them to injure Herr Bandmann because that gentleman had disagreed with him. He was so omniscient

in criticism, his critical faculty was so keen, that no one must disagree with him. He (Mr. Francis) believed editors thought they were infallible, and dissenters from their views wrong-headed and stupid, but every editor was open to criticism. He was simply a performer on a public stage for money. The object of criminal prosecution in cases of libel, and its sole ground, were based on the theory that publication of all defamatory libellous matter tended to a possible breach of the peace, the first impulse of the person libelled being to thresh the libeller. A defamatory libel was a criminal offence. Mr. Fraser-Smith, not content with publishing defamatory matter, tells us why he did it. He did it to provoke Herr Bandmann to commit a breach of the peace. Mr. Francis read another portion of the article and asked if that was fair criticism. Was it consistent with Mr. Fraser-Smith's first two carefully written criticisms on Herr Bandmann? Did it not shew the malice with which it was written, and that the defendant wrote it under provocation, which was that Herr Bandmann had disagreed with him? Mr. Fraser-Smith since then had repeated the same charges in a more or less disguised form. Subject to his Lordship's liberty, he would put in a third article as evidence of express malice, and that defendant was not actuated by a wish for the public benefit but by a malicious desire to injure Mr. Bandmann in every possible way. He must reiterate, and enforce them on the public by constant repetition. Let them take the *Telegraph* of June 16th.—The Chief Justice asked if it was intended to put these papers in, to which Mr. Francis replied in the affirmative.—The learned counsel then read from a paper of June 21st, and said they were distinct repetitions of the grossest and foulest of slanders contained in previous articles. The readers were referred back to the charges, the striking parts being put in italics (Mr. Francis read from the paper). On the 6th or 7th June Mr. Fraser-Smith classed Mr. Bandmann with the gentlemen whose names he read, though he placed him below Fechter. The inference was that what Mr. Bandmann had published was false. Was that fair criticism or a deliberate attack on a man's character against whom Mr. Fraser-Smith had a grudge? Mr. Francis then referred to the letter which appeared in the *Telegraph* of July 6th under correspondence. The heading said the paper was not responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents, but they (the jury) would find that Mr. Fraser-Smith was responsible for giving the letter publicity. He would put in another short malicious letter. He did not wish to detain them longer than he could help. He had endeavored to put before them the charges against Mr. Fraser-Smith and the law bearing on the subject. The defendant had pleaded two pleas, not guilty, and that the facts were absolutely and in their entirety true, and that it was for the public benefit they should be published, but the reasons given by him were the very facts themselves which they charged him with having published. In the case of the *Times*, the persons defamed had been guilty of some acts on the Continent and came to England to perpetrate similar acts there, and so it was for the public interest to look into their past and expose them. But had the *Times* no such plea, the verdict would have been against it. Mr. Fraser-Smith did not state a single fact as to the necessity for the publication. In fact, that they existed and were true was the only reason given for those statements. He believed he could have demurred to the pleas as insufficient, but issue had been taken on the facts and there the matter remained. He would ask his Lordship to direct that the justification of Mr. Fraser-Smith, and the facts he asserted to exist, were not sufficient in point of law to enable the jury to find a verdict in his favor. The question would be, did Mr. Fraser-Smith publish the article. The proof of publication was a mere matter of detail. The next questions would be, are these articles defamatory in their character? Do they accuse Herr Bandmann of crime for which he would be accountable to the laws of the country? Do they state things of him tending to injure him in his profession of actor and prevent him from obtaining employment in that line? Is there direct intention to bring Mr. Bandmann into hatred, ridicule and contempt in the eyes of the public? If all that had been said by Mr. Fraser-Smith formed, in the opinion of the jury, criticism of an actor—if they thought he put it forward *bona fide* and honestly as a criticism, however ridiculous and nonsensical it might be, if they thought it was said honestly and fairly to criticise an actor, possibly Mr. Fraser-Smith's plea would enable them to find a verdict in his favor. But he submitted it far exceeded the bounds of legitimate criticism. The greater portion was concerned with Mr. Bandmann's private life behind the scenes and his connection with his company. If the defendant had exceeded fair bounds, his privilege was gone. He asked the jury to say, from the excess, from Mr. Fraser-Smith's own declaration to persons in Hongkong, that it was not intended to be fair criticism but a malicious attempt on Herr Bandmann's character in resentment, and was done wickedly and maliciously to injure Mr. Bandmann. They were at liberty to consider other articles put in and Mr. Fraser-Smith's motive. If they thought the defendant was actuated by malice and not *bona fide*, then if they found actual malice, no question of privilege could arise, as His Lordship would direct them. The right to qualified privilege in this case depended entirely on the co-existence in the mind of the writer of a *bona fide* honest intention; but if malicious, whatever privilege defendant might claim, he thought His Lordship would tell them they must find him guilty. Mr. Fraser-Smith was not content to plead not guilty, but said by his second plea that every one of the statements was true. If he failed to prove every one, the verdict must go against him. If he failed in his proof of any plea he was lost and must be found guilty on the charges. He must not only prove their truth, but must shew public benefit. He submitted there was not a shadow of public benefit shewn. There was one privilege possessed by editors of newspapers that they had not. After they had published libellous

matter on any man, they could publish in a conspicuous place a withdrawal and an apology for what they had done. This implied that the publication was without malice, and that would be all in their favor. But Mr. Fraser-Smith had not chosen to avail himself of that privilege, but came to Court persisting by plea of justification that every word was true, and if he failed in proving truth they would take into consideration as a proof of deliberate malice that he had persisted to the bitter end and had failed. The evidence he had to produce would be short—only one, and the reading of the paragraphs he had glanced over. Then it would be for Mr. Fraser-Smith to prove the truth of his charges by his evidences, when he (Mr. Francis) should be prepared to refute every item of that evidence by calling other evidence. The learned counsel put in several copies of the *Telegraph*.—The Chief Justice to defendant.—You don't dispute the fact of your being the publisher?—Mr. Fraser-Smith.—Not at all. I admit publication.—Mr. Francis said he put in papers of 7th and 8th June for contrast, to shew change of tone subsequently and malice.—Mr. H. A. Woolnough, manager of the Hongkong Dispensary, was then put in the witness box for the prosecution, and examined by Mr. Francis. He deposed he had read the article "Tragic Power" in the *Telegraph* of June 10th. He had seen it in print before. He had a copy of it on a broad sheet of paper. Similar copies had been circulated in the Colony some three or four weeks before it appeared in the *Telegraph*. He never saw more than one copy here, but had heard of others. The copy he had was lent to him. He remembered Mr. Fraser-Smith coming to him before the 10th June, two or three days before. He said he had been told he (witness) had a copy of the skit, and asked him to lend it to him. In reply to his enquiry, Mr. Fraser-Smith said he intended to publish it. He said he had had a copy of his own but had mislaid it. Witness did not ask him not to publish it. Mr. Fraser-Smith said nothing more than what he had stated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith.—I don't remember the date when you called upon me. I cannot say on oath that it was on the morning after "Hamlet" had been played. I can't say the exact date, but I know that several days after you called the article appeared in the *Telegraph*.—Mr. Francis said that was the case for the prosecution.—Mr. Fraser-Smith asked him if he was not going to call the complainant.—Mr. Francis replied "Certainly not."—Mr. Fraser-Smith.—Then I will, may I depend upon that. Mr. Fraser-Smith then entered upon his defence. He would endeavor, he said, in a few words, not to waste the time of the jury, to take away the colobes which the verbosity of the learned counsel had left on their minds. The learned counsel had given them long dissertations on the law of libel, and had given various puzzling meanings of the law of defamatory libel from his own standpoint, which was not the actual point upon which he (the speaker) was arraigned. It was altogether aside from what the jury was trying. The learned counsel had talked a great deal as to privileged communication. He (defendant) would base specially his defence on privilege, which, they had been told, belonged to every man, not only to editors of public journals, as hid down in law books. He believed he was correct in saying, and he was open to the correction of His Lordship if it was not so, that the statements he had made were privileged, unless the jury were satisfied that express malice was used in their publication, and of that, he submitted, there was at present no evidence before the jury. He believed therefore his Lordship would direct them that there was no case against him, and it would be their duty to bring in a verdict of not guilty. The one great case on which he intended to base his defence was well known, having been printed in the Law Reports of the Privy Council, vol. 4. It was the case of "Laughton v. the Bishop of Sodor and Man." In this case Mr. Laughton, a barrister, attacked the Bishop of the diocese, and used some very strong language with regard to a bill the latter was endeavouring to pass in the House of Keys in that island. The Bishop, in reply to this attack, used the strongest possible language with regard to his assailant, called him most infamous names, and vilified and abused him almost as far as the English language would allow; and sent a copy of this speech to the newspapers. A civil action was brought against him, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £300 damages. This was in 1870, and the decision was appealed against, and the judgment of the lower court was reversed, it being held that the statements made and published by the Bishop were privileged unless it was satisfactorily established that they were made from express malice, and the burden of the proof of express malice lay upon the plaintiff. The court was of opinion that there was no evidence of express malice, and they found a verdict for the defendant. This was again appealed against, and came before the Privy Council, and it was there held that the communication sent to the newspapers was privileged in the ordinary sense of the word, the Bishop having an interest in putting forward an explanation of his conduct to the clergy and others who took deep interest in the case, and the previous decision was upheld. He would argue shortly that he, in the same sense as the Bishop, had manifestly an interest in defending himself against foul, malicious and cowardly imputations which had been made regarding himself to his clients—the public of Hongkong. This prosecution had been undertaken in a vindictive spirit, and was bad in law, bad in principle, and bad in fact; and he should prove it so. He would point out that in the case which he had referred to, the Bishop had gone considerably further than was necessary for self defence, but his communications had been held to be privileged, and express malice not made out. A case was heard some time ago, Nelson versus Pitman, in which Mr. Francis was counsel for the defence, and in which he enunciated views in striking contradiction and striking dissimilarity to those he now put forward. The learned counsel then submitted to the jury that what Mr. Pitman wrote was in self defence,

and in reply and disproof of an attack made upon him by Mr. Nelson, and he was therefore justified in speaking of them in a newspaper as false and slanderous. The Chief Justice pointed out that the Bishop was justified. It had been held that it made no matter whether true or false if you believed that your statements were true. He believed them to be true, and wrote them in vindication of his character as editor of a public newspaper. There were two ways of instituting action for libel, criminal and civil. The prosecutor posed as a martyr, as a representative of injured innocence, instead of asking for damages if wronged, which, if he proved he was libelled, he would be justified in receiving.

He would leave it to the jury, upon what grounds prosecutor could justify criminal proceedings, when civil action would have been his proper remedy. He could explain. It was done to shut his (defendant's) mouth. He was not allowed to go into the box. No, he knew too much. If he could go into the box, Mr. Bandmann knew very well that no jury would give him damages. But no, Mr. D. L. Bandmann took criminal proceedings, and closed his (defendant's) mouth. That was the way this injured man came before a jury. What did he ask? To have him (the speaker) sent to gaol after provoking him to a breach of the peace. He had arrogantly boasted he would have him in gaol; but he (defendant) did not think the jury would give such a verdict as would place him under such a penalty. The learned counsel had not put a single witness in the box to prove what he said. The prosecutor was not put in the box. Did he wish to vindicate himself from the charge of beating women, he should be the first to enter the box and deny everything. In his reply he said there was no vestige of truth in the statements. It would be for the jury to say, after they had heard ten or twelve evidences, whether there was any truth in the statements or not. Mr. Daniel Edwards Bandmann was an actor of great notoriety. He was an accomplished gentleman and had done good service on the stage in his own way. He had known him professionally since 1868, and saw him in his first appearance in "Narcisse." Mr. Bandmann was very fond of law Courts. He seldom visited a place where he had not an action. He was so self-opinionated and so puffed up that he seldom visited a place where he was not at open warfare with the press. In Calcutta, Shanghai, and various places in Australia Mr. Bandmann was always at war with his critics. He would read an article from the *Shanghai Courier* of the 2nd June.—Mr. Francis objected, but the objection was overruled, and the following article was read:—

"Herr Bandmann holds most peculiar opinions as to the province of true criticism. He is, we are constrained to say, very much like a spoilt child, who can take all the treacle that is given him; but when he is administered a little of the necessary brimstone with it he is apt to become as rebellious as a refractory infant. Herr Bandmann came here with a great name and we criticised him according to the high position he took, and judged of his performances according to their true not their self-rated value. But Herr Bandmann appears to have been under the delusion we had only his and not the public interests to consult in the matter, and because we exercised the rights of true criticism and wrote of his performances fairly and impartially, giving credit where it was due, and speaking adversely where it was absolutely necessary, Herr Bandmann behaved in the undignified and petulant manner above referred to. In his wrath, he culminated an interdict against the *Courier* and suspended the use of press rights in respect to the representatives of this paper attending the theatre. In doing this Herr Bandmann has shown that he has quite mistaken, if not forgotten, his position as a public man, and our duty as journalists. That gentleman should remember that it is perfectly immaterial to us whether he suspends the usual courtesies that are extended to the press or not, as we only visit that place as a matter of duty to the public who require a criticism on the performance from those that reflect and often lead public opinion. A journalist has to perform many duties of a pleasant and of a very unpleasant nature, and because sometimes he is called on to execute tasks that fall within the latter category it is no reason why he should forget his position. It may not be always an unalloyed source of pleasure to sit through dreary dramatic performances, and to visit a theatre under unpleasant circumstances; but since it is expected that a critic should exercise his functions 'through good report and ill,' our representative was present in an official capacity in the theatre last night. With these prelude remarks, which the conduct of Herr Bandmann has forced us to make, we shall now give as usual our opinion on last night's performance."

That was the paragraph which appeared in the *Courier* on 2nd June and which related to an incident similar to the difference with the *Telegraph*. On the 6th June the Bandmann-Reade troupe appeared at the City Hall in "Hamlet." He was acquainted with Mr. Bandmann and received the courtesies extended to the press. He was present at the performance and wrote the article of the 7th June. He was sorry to take up time, but he was forced to do so by the action of the learned counsel, who wanted to prove malice, wilful, wicked and direct malice. He would have to read the article to shew the jury that throughout he had used the same tone. Mr. Bandmann was praised in every performance and censured also. He thought when they heard the article they must put away the suggestion that malice was to be inferred from those criticisms. (Mr. Fraser-Smith read portion of article of 7th June relating to Mr. Bandmann). That was the criticism of Herr Bandmann's "Hamlet" which the learned counsel had characterised as perfectly fair and impartial, and in other words his (defendant's) modesty would not allow him to repeat. In these critiques, however, he had simply dealt with Mr. Bandmann in the same way as in the succeeding ones, which the prosecution claimed showed malice; he had both praised and censured every performance, and he had severely censured the acting of Mr. Bandmann both as Hamlet and Shylock. Mr. Smith then read the

critique, and after that, the critique of the 8th June on the representation of the Merchant of Venice by the company. Mr. Smith then went on to allude to the article written upon the performance of "Narcisse" which the learned counsel said bore evidence of a malicious spirit caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Bandmann's important advertisement from the *Telegraph*. This was published on the 10th June—the same day as that on which the so called libellous article entitled "Tragic Power" was published. Mr. Smith contended that this notice showed no reliance whatever was to be placed on the learned counsel's contention of malice, as the article spoke of the performance as in every way the best Herr Bandmann had given here. He submitted it could not have been written by a person who had been actuated by malice in publishing the article "Tragic Power." Mr. Bandmann had at that time acted in what he considered an ungentlemanly and unprofessional manner by going about the colony abusing the *Telegraph* for certain criticisms, and withdrawing what he called press privileges. He (Mr. Smith) had said he did not feel called upon to do anything to make Mr. Bandmann's campaign in this colony a success, and he did so because Mr. Bandmann had expressed a wish to farm out his four subscription performances and he had thought of taking them up with another gentleman, but after Mr. Bandmann's conduct he withdrew from the transaction. The statement was therefore made quite harmlessly, and through he did not feel called upon to assist the financial success of Mr. Bandmann's campaign, he had no reason, nor would he have been justified in doing anything to prevent it. Mr. Smith then read the article. As to the notice of the performance of "Romeo and Juliet," those who had read that beautiful tragedy would know that Romeo was intended to represent a young man 17 or 18 years of age, and he would ask from the appearance of Mr. Bandmann as he was present, whether his remarks as to the unsuitability of that gentleman for the part were not justified. The critique, which was then read, Mr. Smith contended, was in no way malicious. The next criticism was on Othello, which appeared on the 16th June, and the defendant was about to give some explanation with regard to some remarks made regarding Mr. Pinto and the want of an orchestra at the performances, when Mr. Francis objected, and His Lordship said he did not see what it had to do with the case.

Mr. Smith said before he could defame a person's character, it must be proved that that person had a character to defame, and it was utterly impossible that anything he had written could be defamatory to Herr Bandmann. The defendant then read the whole article, and directly after, that which was published on "Dead or Alive" on the 21st, the last criticism of the *Telegraph* on Herr Bandmann's acting. The learned counsel had contended that these criticisms showed malice on his part, which arose from the withdrawal of Mr. Bandmann's advertisements from the *Telegraph*, and he could only say that a more barefaced, scandalous, or atrocious lie was never uttered in a court of justice. He would prove that the advertisement was not withdrawn, and the statement of the counsel was at variance with Mr. Bandmann's affidavit, which he then handed in. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bandmann's advertisement had never been withdrawn from the *Hongkong Telegraph*, but had been continued for the time for which it was ordered. Mr. Smith pointed out that the advertisement announced that the company consisted of twelve artists, which Mr. Bandmann's affidavit proved to be false, as he there stated the number of his actors was nine. The defendant alluded to a paragraph concerning Herr Bandmann, published in the *Telegraph* of the 21st June, which he said the learned counsel had complained of as malicious, which simply contained extracts from a pamphlet which Mr. Bandmann had published concerning himself—a species of trumpet blowing much in vogue among professional men, especially peripatetic actors of the Bandmann type.

His Lordship pointed out that it was something more than the extracts, it was the remarks of which complaint was made.

The defendant, after some further remarks on this subject, went on to say that until he heard the speech of the learned counsel for the prosecution, he had never imagined he could be accused of such tremendous audacity and villainy with regard to the article "Tragic Power." It was, however, only such an article as could be seen every week in the English comic papers. He submitted that though certainly he was just as responsible for that article as if he had written himself, yet it ought not to be taken in connection with the paragraph which he afterwards wrote. He then put in the pamphlet form of "Tragic Power," which he pointed out bore the Calcutta postmark, and probably came from Dave Carson, formerly a partner of the prosecutor. The defendant thought the conduct of the prosecution in preventing him from giving evidence, and keeping Mr. Bandmann out of the box, so that he could not cross-examine that gentleman, must weaken the case for the prosecution. It showed fear with regard to the charge made against them—made *bona fide*, and in good faith. He could have easily proved his charge with regard to the notorious Rousby case had this case been tried in London, but as he was 10,000 miles away, he was not in a position to do so. What he believed to be the correct version of that case was that a rehearsal was going on at the Queen's Theatre at which Mr. Bandmann lifted up his hand and struck Mrs. Rousby to knock a book out of her hand. There were several witnesses to prove that Mrs. Rousby was knocked down and hurt, but the case was dismissed because Mrs. Rousby had shown her arm covered with bruises, which she alleged were caused by the defendant; and Mr. Bandmann called her servant to prove that many of the bruises were caused by a fall downstairs when that lady went home somewhat the worse for drink. Mr. Bandmann had, not said whether or not he had been proceeded against civilly in that case. That was his version of the case which, had he been in London,







## Commercial.

## THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

Business in the share market is still very slack. Since last writing there have been enquiries for Banks at 120 per cent. premium, for cash and end of the month, and there are still buyers at that price. Chinese Insurances have changed hands at 200 per cent. Other stocks require no special comment.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—120 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, ex. div. buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,675 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex. div.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex. div. sales and buyers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$95 per share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$320 per share, sales.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—48 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$32 per share premium, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$103 per share.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—3 per cent. premium.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$175 per share, buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtentures)—3 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$129 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$134 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—23 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/8 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/9  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/9 1/2  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/9 1/2  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/9 1/2

ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 47 1/2  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 48 1/2  
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. .... 224 1/2  
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. .... 224 1/2  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 7 1/2  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7 3/4

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA (without choice) per picul, \$520 (Allowance, Tals 64).  
OLD MALWA (without choice) per picul, \$580 (Allowance, Tals 24).  
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$500.  
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$502 1/2.  
OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$565 1/2.  
OLD PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$567 1/2.  
OLD PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$562 1/2.  
OLD PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$570.  
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$555.  
NEW BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$557 1/2.  
OLD BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$540.  
OLD BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$542 1/2.  
PERSIAN (bottom) per picul, \$400.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

Barometer—4 P.M.	Thermometer—4 P.M.	Thermometer—8 P.M.	Thermometer—1 P.M.	Thermometer—4 P.M.	Thermometer—8 P.M.	Thermometer—1 P.M.	Thermometer—4 P.M.	Thermometer—8 P.M.	Thermometer—1 P.M.
29.70	81.0	78.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
29.70	81.0	78.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
29.70	81.0	78.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
29.70	81.0	78.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
29.70	81.0	78.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
29.70	81.0	78.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
29.70	81.0	78.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
29.70	81.0	78.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
29.70	81.0	78.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
29.70	81.0	78.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force	Dry Thermometer	Wet Thermometer	Hour's Rain	Quantity Fallen
29.70	81.0	W	4	81.0	78.0	0.0	0.0
29.70	81.0	W	4	81.0	78.0	0.0	0.0
29.70	81.0	W	4	81.0	78.0	0.0	0.0
29.70	81.0	W	4	81.0	78.0	0.0	0.0
29.70	81.0	W	4	81.0	78.0	0.0	0.0
29.70	81.0	W	4	81.0	78.0	0.0	0.0
29.70	81.0	W	4	81.0	78.0	0.0	0.0
29.70	81.0	W	4	81.0	78.0	0.0	0.0
29.70	81.0	W	4	81.0	78.0	0.0	0.0
29.70	81.0	W	4	81.0	78.0	0.0	0.0

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

July 18, KHEIDIE, British steamer, 2,123, P. S. Tendin, Shanghai 15th July, Mails and General.—P. & O. N. Co.  
July 18, TAY-WAT, Siamese bark, 656, Schmidt, Bangkok and July, Rice.—Chinese.  
July 19, HONGKONG, British steamer, 958, J. B. Fryer, Canton 18th July, General.—Siemens & Co.  
July 19, NAMOA, British steamer, 862, G. Westoby, Foochow 14th July, Amoy 15th, and Swatow 18th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
July 19, PERKING, British steamer, 954, Drewes, Shanghai 16th July, General.—Siemens & Co.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Lydia, German steamer, for Hamburg.  
Furness Abbey, American ship, for Biloie.  
Alvar, British bark, for Foochow.

## DEPARTURES.

July 18, CHINA, German steamer, for Swatow.  
July 18, ATLANTA, German ship, for Saigon.  
July 18, ST. GEORGE, Annamite ship, for Hoihow.  
July 18, ACHIAH, British steamer, for Singapore and London.  
July 19, CHENG HOCK KIAN, British steamer, for Swatow and Amoy.

## PASSENGERS-ARRIVED.

Per Khidrie, str. from Shanghai.—Messrs. Hottel, Crunow, G. Platts, C. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Young 2 and servants, and to Chinese.  
Per Namoa, str. from Foochow, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred, Messrs. Bridgeman, Ramsey, Kika, and 105 Chinese.  
Per Perking, str. from Shanghai.—36 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The Siamese bark *Ty-nat* reports left Bangkok on the 2nd instant. Had unsettled weather and hard squalls.  
The British steamship *Peking* reports left Shanghai on the 16th instant, and arrived at Hongkong on the 19th at noon. Had fresh Easterly wind and fine weather the first part of the passage. The latter part moderate S.E. wind and squally weather.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports left Foochow on the 14th instant. Experienced moderate winds and dull weather to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 15th at 5 P.M. Weather unsettled, and barometer 29.75. Came to port on anchor, in outer harbour, as weather appeared threatening and barometer falling. At 8 P.M. wind increased to typhoon force, and veering from E.N.E. to E. and S.E. At 10.30 P.M. wind decreasing; at 4 A.M. moderate breeze and cloudy weather, hove up and proceeded to Swatow, sighted Swedish brig *Kristina Nilsson*, dismantled off Chaipei Island, and towed her to Amoy. Left Amoy at 1 P.M. for Swatow. Passed quantity junk wreckage, and a ship off Kioh Island, with main topmast gone. Arrived in Swatow on the 17th, and left again on the 18th. Passed the steamship *Kwantung* off Pecker Point. In Foochow the steamships *Cochin* and *Albatross* called. In Amoy the steamships *Castella* and *Caribbea* called. In Swatow the steamships *Wanchow*, *Tientsin*, *Ching-tung*, *Shan-shin*, *Sewoo*, and *Fokien*.

## SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

July 19, E. Accame, Italian bark, from Samarang.  
4, Macabeco, Italian bark, from Cardiff.  
4, Ban S. Heng, Brit. sch., from Pontianak.  
4, Yorkshire, British steamer, from London.  
4, Salvador, Spanish steamer, from Manila.  
5, Ban W. Soon, British str., from Pontianak.  
5, Rainbow, British steamer, from Malacca.  
5, Zambesi, British steamer, from Hongkong.  
5, Nantel, French steamer, from Marseilles.  
5, Wandrahm, German str., from Antwerp.  
8, Antenor, British steamer, from Hongkong.  
8, Atholl, British steamer, from Hongkong.  
8, G. G. Loudon, Dutch str., from Penang.  
8, Ban Y. Sung, British str., from Bangkok.  
8, Bentan, British steamer, from Penang.  
8, Sissie, British steamer, from Palembang.  
July 19, E. Accame, Italian bark, for Penang.  
5, Mary Smith, British sch., for Mauritius.  
7, Emire, French steamer, for Batavia.  
7, Inouaduy, French steamer, for Marseilles.  
7, Ban W. Soon, British steamer, for Biliton.  
8, S. Wengse, German str., for Bangkok.  
8, Bangkok, British steamer, for Bangkok.  
8, Salvador, Spanish steamer, for Manila.  
8, Trux, German steamer, for Rangoon.  
8, Somerset, British steamer, for Cheribon.  
8, Atholl, British steamer, for Penang.  
8, Antenor, British steamer, for London.  
8, Sissie, British steamer, for Munkit.  
8, Fernow, British steamer, for Rangoon.  
8, Nijni Novgorod, Russian str., for Odessa.

## DEPARTURES.

4, Electra, German steamer, for Hongkong.  
5, Rainbow, British steamer, for Malacca.  
5, Penang, British steamer, for Samarang.  
5, Hong Ann, British steamer, for Labuan.  
5, Borneo, British steamer, for Labuan.  
5, Norden, Danish steamer, for Penang.  
5, E. Accame, Italian bark, for Penang.  
5, Mary Smith, British sch., for Mauritius.  
7, Emire, French steamer, for Batavia.  
7, Inouaduy, French steamer, for Marseilles.  
7, Ban W. Soon, British steamer, for Biliton.  
8, S. Wengse, German str., for Bangkok.  
8, Bangkok, British steamer, for Bangkok.  
8, Salvador, Spanish steamer, for Manila.  
8, Trux, German steamer, for Rangoon.  
8, Somerset, British steamer, for Cheribon.  
8, Atholl, British steamer, for Penang.  
8, Antenor, British steamer, for London.  
8, Sissie, British steamer, for Munkit.  
8, Fernow, British steamer, for Rangoon.  
8, Nijni Novgorod, Russian str., for Odessa.

## VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).  
Rossini, London ..... April 22  
Caroline Behn, Hamburg ..... April 23  
Marina, London ..... April 27  
Herschel, London ..... April 28  
Ida, Penarth ..... May 4  
N. Hoynton, New York ..... May 4  
Ruthin, Penarth ..... May 8  
City of Benares, Penarth ..... May 8  
Mommensen, Brengshaven ..... May 15  
Meteor, New York ..... May 16  
Rosini, Cardiff ..... May 19  
P. G. Carvill, Cardiff ..... May 20  
Frederick, London ..... May 22  
Gustav Oscar, Cardiff ..... May 30  
Benelot, Greenock ..... June 1  
Daphne (s.), Tientsin ..... June 1

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Thibet*, with the next English mail left Singapore on Saturday last, the 15th instant at 6 A.M., and may be looked for about noon on Thursday.  
THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P. M. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Tokio* left San Francisco on the 1st instant, and is due here on or about the 29th.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The "Ben" line steamer *Reindeer* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 15th instant, and is due here about the 21st.  
The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's steamer *Catterthun* left Port Darwin for Hongkong on the 13th instant, and may be expected here about the 24th.  
The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Glaucus* left Singapore on the morning of the 17th instant, and may be expected here about the 24th.  
The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's steamer *Menmuir* left Cooktown for Hongkong on the 12th instant, and may be expected here about the 26th.  
The steamer *Vortigen* left Sydney on the 16th instant, and may be looked for here on or about the 13th August.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

July 6, ARRATON AFAR, British str., 1,303, Macatish, Calcutta 22nd July, Penang 28th, and Singapore 30th, General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
July 15, ASHINGTON, British steamer, 809, MacDonald, Bangkok 8th July, General.—Siemens & Co.  
July 16, BANGALORE, British steamer, 1,309, Hassall, Yokohama 8th July, Kobe, and Nagasaki, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
July 14, CHINKIANG, British steamer, 799, S. M. Orr, Canton 13th July, General.—Siemens & Co.  
June 29, CLIFTON, British steamer, 1,717, H. F. Holt, Newcastle 6th June, Coals.—Ilford Co., Limited.  
September 28, CONQUEST, British steamer, 315, Jandine, Matheson & Co.  
July 16, CONSOLATION, British steamer, 764, R. Young, Bangkok 6th July, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
July 14, CORFIC, British steamer, 4,366, W. H. Kidley, San Francisco 17th June, and Yokohama 8th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. N. Co.  
Fame, British steamer, 117, Stopani (tug plying) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
July 16, FELLING, British steamer, 754, W. Allison, Saigon 11th July, Rice.—Captain.  
April 14, HONGKONG, British steamer, 67, Kwok Achong & Sons.  
Dec. 19, JOHANN, Spanish steamer, 654, Marquis R. Mourenne—Cosmopolitan Dock.  
July 10, LIND, British steamer, 640, Lewis, Nagasaki 4th June, Coals.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
July 17, LINDA, German steamer, 1,160, Paulsen, Foochow 15th July, General.—Siemens & Co.  
July 7, Li Tai, Annamite steamer, 1,000, Li Ton Tack.—Captain.  
July 16, NIKOTA MARU, Japanese str., 1,002, J. Wynn, Kobe via Nagasaki 11th July, General.—Mitsui Bishi M. S. S. Co.  
July 16, ODS, Norwegian steamer, 959, SorenSEN, Hoihow 14th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.  
July 10, PANG, Spanish steamer, 284, F. Uribe, Manila 7th July, Ballast.—Remedios & Co.  
July 9, PICCOLA, German steamer, 875, Thos. Nissen, Swatow 8th July, Ballast.—Wieler & Co.  
July 17, SALTIER, French steamer, 323, Baird, Hoihow 15th July, General.—Sing Loong.  
Nov. 24, SEA CHINA, American steamer, 48, Hayden, China Traders' Insurance Co.  
July 10, SUMATRA, British steamer, 1,466, S. Fairclough, Bombay 21st June, and Singapore 4th July, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
July 17, W. M. MACKINSON, Dutch steamer, 701, J. Ordel, Batavia 1st July, and Saigon 12th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
June 23, YOUTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kennett, Quingai 19th June, General.—Kwok Achong & Sons.

## SAILING VESSELS.

July 13, ALBATROSS, German schooner, 219, Brimosa, Whampoa 12th July, General.—Siemens & Co.  
June 29, ALEXA, British bark, 424, G. Robb, Wellington, (N.Z.), 24th April, General.—J. D. Hutchins.  
May 20, ALVA, Portuguese ship, 632, E. de Souza, Singapore 24th April, General.—Brandao & Co.  
July 7, ANNE, German 3-m. schooner, 345, A. H. Moller, Kampur 26th June, Mangrove Bark.—Melchers & Co.  
June 26, ARCHOS, British bark, 448, E. W. Holliday, Kuala (N. Borneo) 15th June, Ballast.—Carlowitz & Co.  
July 13, CATHERINE MARDEN, British 3-m. sch., 287, Marden, Newchwang 5th June, Beans and General.—Wieler & Co.  
July 16, CHARITE, French bark, 255, Leroy, Newchwang 11th June, Beans.—Carlowitz & Co.  
July 15, CHRISTIAN, German schooner, 250, C. Kossow, Newchwang 10th June, Beans.—Wieler & Co.  
June 23, EMILEM, British ship, 1,152, W. Roberts, Cardiff 23rd February, Coal.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
July 13, FANO, Danish brig, 277, M. N. Mortensen, Newchwang 17th June, Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
June 28, FURNACE ARMY, American ship, 1,083, G. Guest, Honolulu 22nd May, Kerosine Oil and Coal.—Russell & Co.  
July 2, GRESNE BRONS, German bark, 401, F. von Trumbach, Newchwang 1st June, General and Beans.—Wieler & Co.  
June 15, GRECIAN, American ship, 1,677, Dunbar, Cardiff 21st February, Coals.—Russell & Co.  
July 12, HANSA, German bark, 499, Dencker, Hamburg 26th February, General.—Order.  
June 14, HEAVEN, Swedish bark, 289, F. Lonngrun, Touron 8th June, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
June 18, HENDERICA, German 3-m. sch., 165, H. Ugen, Port Natal 18th April, Ballast.—Turner & Co.  
June 5, JUPITER, German bark, 680, F. Ulrich, Batavia 6th May, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
July 17, LUCKY, Siamese bark, 424, E. Sequeira, Bangkok 27th June, General.—Chinese.  
June 26, LUCY A. NICKELS, Amer. ship, 1,370, D. Nickels, New York 23rd February, Kerosine Oil.—Russell & Co.  
July 5, MARIE LOUISE, German bark, 442, A. Crichen, Newchwang 8th June, Beans.—Wieler & Co.  
July 15, MELROSE, American ship, 997, C. A. French, Newcastle 3rd April, Coals.—Russell & Co.  
June 25, NEMETIAH GIBSON, American bark, 741, F. C. Bailey, Batavia 9th June, Ballast.—Russell & Co.  
July 16, PAUL JONES, American ship, 1,258, E. A. Gerrish, New York 23rd March, General.—Frazer & Co.  
June 7, PAULI, German bark, 744, Klefth, Hamburg 16th December, General.—Carlowitz & Co.  
July 12, PEIHO, German bark, 433, G. Lamcken, Newchwang 21st June, Beans.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
July 17, P. J. CARLETON, American bark, 986, J. A. Ansbury, Cardiff 2nd February, Coal.—Carlowitz & Co.  
July 15, PRINCESS SARAPHI, Siamese bark, 454, W. Funckh, Bangkok 25th June, Rice.—Carlowitz & Co.  
July 11, RAVEN, British bark, 343, Whitting, Newchwang 11th June, Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
Feb. 2, R. T. CLAYTON, American bark, 240, Thomas Davies, Leguamane 23rd Dec., and Santa Cruz 14th January, Lumber.—Order.  
July 15, S. R. BEAKER, American bark, 607, A. D. Barnard, Newcastle 5th May, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
July 5, SYMPTON, British bark, Olsen, Bangkok 19th June, Rice and Sapanwood.—Chinese.  
April 23, SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, C. Vincent, Ladrones 10th April, Ballast.—W. H. Ray.  
June 9, SUSANNE, German ship, 1,433, H. Fink, Cardiff 30th January, Coal.—Melchers & Co.

## HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

## (Continued.)

July 5, THOON KRAMON, Siamese bark, 475, T. W. Vorath, Bangkok 24th June, Rice.—Siemens & Co.  
June 15, WALLS CASTLE, British bark, 625, H. A. Brown, Manila 6th June, Timber.—Captain.  
June 19, WRECKER, American lorch, 60, Henderson, Yap 26th May, Copra.—Captain.

## WHAMPOA.

June 20, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, British bark, 464, John G. McArthur, Saigon 10th June, Salt and Sapanwood.—Soy Sing.  
June 12, PELLIAM, British bark, 340, Agnew, Freemantle, W.A. 22nd March, Sandalwood.—Wieler & Co.

## CANTON.

July 17, AMOY, British steamer, 814, C. Herrmann, Shanghai 13th July, General.—Siemens & Co.  
July 17, MEI-FOO, Chinese steamer, 1,284, Petersen, Shanghai 13th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

## RIVER STEAMERS.

Ichagg, British steamer, 700, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.  
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, T. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 160, Holmes.—C. M. S. N. Co.  
Kiung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin.—Kwok Achong & Sons.  
Powan, British steamer, 1,890, A. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
Spark, British steamer, 140, Hoyland.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
White Cloud, British steamer, 280, Cary.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, McDougall.—Kwok Achong & Sons.

## AMOY.

In Port on 10th July, 1882.  
Chloris, German bark, 334 (Matzen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Eden, British bark, 312 (J. Naim)—Pascedag & Co.  
F. C. Sieben, German bark, 641 (N. C. Dahl)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Helene, British bark, 433 (Inkster)—Boyd & Co.  
Helene, German bark, 263 (Thomsen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Kristina Nilsson, Swedish brig, 281 (Petersen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Peter, German brig, 241 (P. Holm)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Presto, British bark, 384 (Edwards)—Boyd & Co.  
Velox, Dutch bark, 240 (Wilken)—H. A. Petersen & Co.  
Wagrien, German schooner, 119 (A. Debbert)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

## FOOCHOW.

In Port on 9th July, 1882.  
Irazu, British bark, 327 (Pearce)—Gillman & Co.

## SHANGHAI.

In Port on 14th July, 1882.  
Alex. Newton, British bark, 308 (Newton)—G. G. Hopkin.  
Anguda, British bark, (Green)—Melchers & Co.  
Anglo Indian, British bark, 444 (Knight)—Drysdale, Ringer & Co.  
Argos, British brig, 289 (Johnson)—Nils Moller.  
Brenda, British brig, 291 (Swenson)—Mackenzie & Co.  
Channel Queen, British bark, 358 (Le Lacheur)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
Cingalee, British bark, 336 (Pingle)—Siemens & Co.  
City of Halifax, British bark, (Evans)—C. & J. Trading & Co.  
Corca, British bark, 581 (Lave)—E. D. Sassoon & Co.  
Earl of Elgin, British bark, 979 (Morrison)—S. C. Farnham & Co.  
Evangeline, British bark, 345 (Bell)—Fung Shing.  
Fantasia, British bark, 696 (Deu)—Captain.  
Flodden, British bark, 337 (Henderson)—Forrester, Lavers & Co.  
Francisca, German bark, 368 (Busck)—Siemens & Co.  
Hermann, German bark, 923 (Osbermann)—Melchers & Co.  
Hilda, British bark, 366 (Heming)—Nils Moller.  
Kishon, British bark, 491 (Howell)—Russell & Co.  
Lady Douglas, British bark, 593 (Steepe)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Narwahl, British ship, 1,327 (Webster)—Melchers & Co.  
Obed Baxter, American ship, 916 (Baxter)—C. & Oceania, British bark, 320 (Nogray)—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
Oscar Vidal, British bark, (209)—Nils Moller.  
Pearl, American bark, 536 (Hiloes)—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
Southern Cross, American ship, 1,129 (Bailey)—Order.  
Staut, Norwegian bark, 587 (Hannester)—Siemens & Co.  
St. Laurence, British ship, 1,073 (Webb)—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
Solider, British bark, 240 (Danielson)—Nils Moller.  
Sea Swallow, British bark, 312 (Way)—J. J. Bucheister.

## NAGASAKI.

In Port on 8th July, 1882.  
Auguste, British schooner, 219 (Thomsen)—Holmo, Ringer & Co.  
Carly Wilhelm, Danish bark, 230 (Lantrup)—Holmo, Ringer & Co.  
Courier, British bark, 320 (Barlett)—Captain.  
Faugh-a-Ballagh, German schooner, 463—Hunt & Co.  
Hedvig, British bark, 362 (Davy)—Holmo, Ringer & Co.  
Hercules, American ship, 1,279 (Atwood)—C. & J. Trading Co.  
Kangawa Maru, Japanese bark, 1,184 (Ex-trading)—M. B. M. Co.  
Lee-yin, British bark, 219 (Cargill)—Chiusee Manhem, Swedish schooner, 462 (Jansson)—Holmo, Ringer & Co.  
Oswald, German bark, 445 (Boysen)—Holmo, Ringer & Co.

## YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 1st July, 1882.  
Dorothy, British bark, 349 (A. Croal)—H. MacArthur.  
Elle, Goodspeed, American ship, 1,291 (Morse)—C. & Trading Co.  
Else, German brig, 287 (Holm)—P. Bohm.  
Queen Emma, British bark, 314 (W. Dow)—Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Wildwood, British bark, 1,099 (Sawyer)—Order.

## HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Errington, Nagasaki.  
Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain C. J. Vidal, Yokohama.  
Comus, corvette, 14 guns, Captain J. W. East, en route to Hongkong.  
Curacoa, corvette, 14 guns, Captain S. Long, Nagasaki.  
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. Elliott, Nagasaki.  
Encounter, steam corvette, 14 guns, Captain G. Robinson, Nagasaki.  
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.  
Flying Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskyn, Nagasaki.  
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander, Singapore.  
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuhae, en route Hongkong.  
Iron Duke, double-screw iron frigate, 14 guns, Captain R. E. Tracey, Nagasaki.  
Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander W. M. Lang, Nagasaki.  
Lily, screw gun-vessel, 3 guns, Commander W. M. Carey, Hongkong.  
Magpie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut.-Com. Carpenter, Corea.  
Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve, Hongkong.  
Moorehen, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Corfe, Shanghai.  
Mosquito, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant Honorable F. R. Sandilands, Borneo.  
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. Day, Singapore.  
Sheldrake, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comander M. Bridger, Hongkong.  
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander Collins, Corea.  
Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.  
Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Commodore Cuming, Hongkong.  
Vigilant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Lieut.-Commander C. Lindsay, Yokohama.  
Wivern, turret-ship, 4 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.  
Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Poll



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 151.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,  
OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER  
ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS  
FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM  
\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME  
GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES  
IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

### YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 430,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 299,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
Accumulations, 8th  
May, 1882.....Tls. 959,553.95

DIRECTORS.  
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | W. MEYERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARNING BROTHERS & Co.,  
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POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

### THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).  
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

### THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000  
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [1457]

### RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [1457]

### THE MAN OF INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

### A FONG. PHOTOGRAPHER.

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Cards de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles  
of Portraits at equally moderate prices  
executed under the supervision and  
management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,  
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## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed  
by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public  
Auction, on  
FRIDAY,  
the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the  
Premises,  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on  
the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;  
on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43  
feet; and registered in the LAND OFFICE  
as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, to-  
gether with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois  
Street, thereon.  
THE Premises are held from the Crown for the  
unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold  
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings  
thereof, and to the payment of a proportion-  
ate part of the Crown Rent reserved in the  
Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT  
No. 6.  
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
or to  
BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [469]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold on  
the Premises respectively by Public Auc-  
tion, on  
SATURDAY,  
the 22nd of July, at Three P.M.  
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
Registered in the LAND OFFICE as IN-  
LAND LOT No. 281, measuring on the  
North side 115 feet, on the East, South and  
West sides 182 feet, contains in the whole  
5,350 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$59.  
Upon the above described Piece of Ground are  
erected SEVEN HOUSES Nos. 101 to 113,  
in Hollywood Road.  
The above described Property will be Sold in  
seven separate lots each lot comprising one  
House.  
Also,  
The 2 HOUSES Nos. 20 and 21 in Lan-Kwai-  
Fong and Registered in the LAND OFFICE  
as Sections D and E of INLAND LOT  
No. 51, the above Houses will be Sold in  
Two Lots.  
For Plans, Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to  
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors,  
or to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [507]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the  
MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will  
Sell by Public Auction, on  
MONDAY,  
the 24th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,  
the FOLLOWING  
VALUABLE PROPERTY  
Namely,  
LOT 1.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of  
GROUND Registered in the Land Office as  
INLAND LOT No. 191C. Together with the  
HOUSES No. 275, Queen's Road Central,  
and No. 122, Jervois Street, thereon.  
LOT 2.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of  
GROUND Registered in the Land Office as  
INLAND LOT No. 516. Together with the  
SEVEN HOUSES, Nos. 142, 144, 146, 148,  
150, 152 and 154, in Queen's Road West,  
thereon.  
For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
or to  
BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [503]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instruc-  
tions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by  
Public Auction, on  
WEDNESDAY,  
the 26th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the  
Premises,  
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY  
Situate in Queen's Road Central and Jervois  
Street, Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong.  
Comprising:  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND in  
the Assignment forming the root of title  
thereof described as "abutting on the North  
side thereof on Jervois Street, and measur-  
ing thereon 74 feet 3 inches or thereabouts,  
"on the South side thereof on Queen's Road  
Central, and measuring thereon 76 feet 11  
inches or thereabouts, on the East side  
thereof on a Piece of Ground intended  
"to be registered as SUBSECTION No. 3  
of SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 6,  
"and measuring thereon 20 feet or  
thereabouts, and on the West side thereof  
"on SUBSECTION No. 1, of SECTION  
"A of INLAND LOT No. 202, and measur-  
"ing thereon 28 feet 9 inches or there-  
"abouts," which said Piece or Parcel of  
GROUND is registered in the Land Office  
as SUBSECTION No. 2 of SECTION A  
of INLAND LOT No. 202, at the same  
Premises are held for the residue of a term of  
75 years and for a further term of 924  
years created by Crown Lease and extension  
thereof at a due proportion of the rent and  
subject to the Covenants and Conditions in  
the said Crown Lease, and extension respec-  
tively reserved and contained.  
The Premises are sold subject to the existing  
lettings and tenancies thereof respectively.  
For Further Particulars of the Property and  
Conditions of Sale, apply to  
BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,  
29, Queen's Road,  
or to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [509]

### FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.  
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.  
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.  
Apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

## Intimations.

### AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.  
DEPOT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.  
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,  
CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,  
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.  
ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.  
S. B. LEWIS,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

### SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR  
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.  
A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.  
A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.  
A LARGE VARIETY OF ALCONC, BRODERIE, VENICE,  
SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.  
SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.  
NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

### KELLY & WALSH

THE  
AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three  
pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with  
absolute precision and perfect effect.  
It is the invention of J. H. HUTTON, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last  
effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and in  
simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of  
mechanical and artistic success.  
On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of  
over 300 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular  
Songs, &c. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best,  
in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in  
executing very lively pieces.  
It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and  
also for dancing.  
For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.  
The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE  
Is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is  
being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.  
PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.  
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [433]

### ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.  
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAQUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,  
COMPRISING:  
Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,  
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk  
Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.  
Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer  
Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord  
for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian  
Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.  
Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette  
Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases.  
Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO  
A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.  
&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,  
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold by the  
Undersigned by Public Auction, on  
TUESDAY,  
the 25th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the  
Premises,  
(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)  
1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Cen-  
tral, No. 147D, Registered as the RE-  
MAINING PORTION OF SECTION G of  
MARINE LOT No. 63.  
2ND LOT.—One HOUSE in Bonham Strand  
No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of  
MARINE LOT No. 161.  
3RD LOT.—One HOUSE in Queen's Road West,  
No. 50, Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1,  
of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.  
4TH LOT.—One HOUSE in West Street, Tai-  
pingshan, No. 41, Registered as INLAND  
LOT 223 (Section).  
5TH LOT.—One HOUSE in New West Street,  
Taipingshan, No. 41, Lot 224 (Section).  
6TH LOT.—Three HOUSES in Square Street,  
Taipingshan, Nos. 8, 60, and 62, Registered  
as INLAND LOT No. 278.  
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [508]

J. M. GUEDES.  
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,  
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.  
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

COLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S  
NEW AMERICAN  
RIFLE RANGE,  
NOW OPEN  
AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING  
RIFLES!!!

POPULAR PRICES.  
FOUR SHOTS FOR 25 CENTS.  
Gallery open daily from 4 to 11 P.M.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1882. [145]

TOK KEE.  
COAL MERCHANT,  
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM  
COAL of the best quality, at moderate  
rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches  
for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for  
special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.  
YEU QU A.  
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE  
PAINTER.  
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.  
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.  
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALTY.  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
No. 54, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS,  
HONGKONG, 4th April, 1882. [234]

## Notices of Firms.

MR. FREDERICK ROBERTS ROGERS  
was admitted as a PARTNER in Our  
Firm on the 19th of June last.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1882. [499]

## Intimations.

WANTED.  
AN UNFURNISHED BEDROOM  
WITH  
BATHROOM ATTACHED.  
Apply  
JOHN S. BREWER,  
Office of This Paper.  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1882. [506]

### THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will  
be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on FRIDAY,  
the 28th instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK in the  
AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a  
Report of the Directors, together with a State-  
ment of Accounts and declaring a Dividend.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [488]

### HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 14th to  
the 28th instant, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [489]

### CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEET-  
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above  
Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE,  
Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 31st  
instant, at 3.30 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose  
of presenting the Report of the Directors and State-  
ment of accounts to 30th April last, and of de-  
claring dividends.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant  
both days inclusive.  
By Order,  
W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [491]

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY  
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS in the Company will be held at the  
Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road,  
on MONDAY, the 31st July instant, at THREE  
O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose  
of receiving a Report of the Directors together with  
a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend,  
and electing Directors and Auditors.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1882. [496]

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.  
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 18th to the  
31st instant, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1882. [497]

### HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

## Consignees.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship  
"COPTIC,"  
from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to  
send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature  
and to take immediate delivery of their  
Goods.  
Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer, will  
be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.  
F. E. FOSTER,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1882. [505]

### UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship  
"YORKSHIRE,"  
Captain Lyon, having arrived from the  
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby re-  
quested to send in their Bills of Lading to the  
Undersigned for Countersignature and to take  
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-  
side.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer  
will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'  
risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be  
effected.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yoko-  
hama, unless notice to the contrary be given  
before Noon TO-MORROW, the 14th instant.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd  
instant, or they will not be recognised.  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1882. [502]

## Shipping.

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE  
"MELROSE,"  
French, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1882. [471]

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship  
"LUCY A. NICKELS,"  
Nickels, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1882. [472]

### FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship  
"GRECIAN,"  
Dunbar, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1882. [473]

## Mails.

### OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM- SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

### THE Steamship

"COPTIC,"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-  
hama, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at  
NOON.  
Connection being made at Yokohama with  
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.  
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to  
address in full; and same will be received at the  
Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day pre-  
vious to sailing.  
A REDUCTION of 25 per cent. made on all  
RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS issued.  
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland,  
Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo,  
should be sent to the Company's Offices, ad-  
dressed to the Collector of Customs, San Fran-  
cisco.

For further information as to Freight or  
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.  
F. E. FOSTER,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1882. [193]

### U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT  
YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF  
TOKIO," will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,  
the 12th August, at NOON, taking Passengers  
and Freight for Japan, the United States, and  
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,  
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities  
of the United States, via Overland, and to ports  
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the  
Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of Steamers.

On prepaid Return Passage Orders a RE-  
DUCTION of 25 per cent. is made.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
on the 11th August. Parcel Packages will be  
received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day;  
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-  
dress in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices  
in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector  
of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and  
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.  
F. E. FOSTER,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1882. [505]

## Intimations.

### HINGKEE'S HOTEL, MACAO.

HINGKEE'S NEW HOTEL ON THE  
PRAIA GRANDE  
(CLOSE TO THE PUBLIC GARDENS)  
is the Largest Hotel ever opened in Macao.

### SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES AND VISITORS.

A First Rate Table; capital attendance; Wines  
and Spirits of the Best Quality only; and  
Charges Strictly Moderate.

### ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

### STAG HOTEL.

### QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

### GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.  
Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.  
This Hotel is most centrally situated and  
within easy distance of the principal landing  
places.  
J. COOK, Proprietor,  
475]



## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
**HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY**  
 OF THE FOLLOWING  
 viz:  
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.  
 SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.  
 SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.  
 GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES,  
 TONGA.  
 FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP  
 OF  
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
 VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.  
 SAVORY AND MOORE'S  
 PEPPERONI MEAT.  
 VASELINE SOAP.  
 ROHAR'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.  
 NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.  
 VIN-SANTE  
 A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING  
 HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
 A. S. WATSON & Co.  
 GENERAL CHEMISTS  
 AND  
 AERATED WATERS  
 MANUFACTURERS.  
 HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
 HONGKONG.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1882.

## TELEGRAMS.

SINGAPORE, 19th July, 11.30 a.m.

The French and Italian fleets have refused to assist Admiral Seymour to maintain order. A strong force under the command of Arabi Bey is at Kafredou. The Egyptian troops are demoralized.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A CORRESPONDENT asked us the other day what was the fastest time ever made by a steamer between Hongkong and San Francisco. The City of Peking steamed from Hongkong to Yokohama in 4 days, 19 hours, and from Yokohama to San Francisco in 16 days, 19 hours and 8 minutes. The fastest run from Yokohama to San Francisco was made by the Oceanic, her time being 14 days 9 hours. The City of Peking's fastest time is 14 days 15 hours.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Revolutionary ideas are going forward. The *Macanese*, a weekly newspaper of the neighbouring colony, proclaims that the best system of government for Macao is, as it thinks, that which is based on the Commune, and considers as the greatest source of its evils and the cause of its decay, the system adopted by the Portuguese Government of sending from the metropolis the leading officials, including the Governor. According to the *Macanese*, Macao would thrive astonishingly were the Municipal Chamber charged to manage the finances of the colony, and to direct all its home affairs, as well as the relations with the Chinese authorities. It is assumed that the Members of the Senate, instead of being led astray by local and relational influences, would be a corporation composed of men having permanent interests in the city, and their own families to advise and lead them in any great crisis. It does not suit them to have a Governor, nor other functionaries come over from Portugal. Should these ideas succeed in going further than the columns of the *Macanese*, we shall have in a short time near us a new Republic of Andorra under the protection of the government... that is, of the mandarins of Canton."

## SUPREME COURT.—CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE "TELEGRAPH" LIBEL CASE.

Continuing from where we were obliged to leave off in our yesterday's issue, Mr. Francis went on to say that the defendant opened out a defamatory libel circulating in the Colony and gave it publicity, not only that, but at intervals since referred in different articles and critiques to that article, reviving it in the mind of readers. One word in reference to Mr. Bandmann in that matter. Mr. Fraser-Smith was just as much a performer on the public stage as Herr Bandmann. They could criticise him as much as he could criticise them. If he was at liberty to criticise Mr. Bandmann, Mr. Bandmann was as thoroughly at liberty to

express his opinions as Mr. Fraser-Smith was to criticise him. All of them were as perfectly at liberty to criticise Mr. Fraser-Smith's performance of his self-imposed duties as he was to do so with any one who came on the public stage. Nothing could be more ridiculous or inconsistent than Mr. Fraser-Smith's folly in his silly manifestation of anger because Herr Bandmann would not agree with him. He criticised Mr. Bandmann, but he would not be criticised by any one else. In point of law and common sense it was a perfect matter of indifference, so far as the defendant was concerned, that the article had been published in other papers. It was not open to Mr. Fraser-Smith to give evidence, and if he were allowed to do so, it would not influence the question of his guilt or innocence. He must be taken as having fathered every statement contained in the article and made himself responsible for every consequence following on publication. He (Mr. Francis) would not attempt to weary the jury by reading over the whole of the article read by the Registrar, but would call special attention to several portions and ask them to see the connection between it and the article of 14th June. The gravest charge made against Mr. Bandmann of being an habitual woman beater referred to the article on Herr Bandmann in "Men of the Time" because the stream of the narrative was followed and copied and satirized in the *Telegraph* article. The learned counsel read from "Tragic Power" where it says that when only three months old, Mr. Bandmann bit his nurse's ear, and said that was published to give emphasis to the charge of being a woman beater and to show that that wicked, dastardly spirit was in him at that early age. Three or four times the same charge was emphasised, but more seriously on the 14th June, but was that, taken as a whole, fair and legitimate criticism of any actor as an actor. Let them take Mr. Fraser-Smith's own rule laid down in his article dealing with Herr Bandmann, "Actors as actors are lawful game." Did that article deal with Mr. Bandmann solely as an actor? Did it not go back into details of his life as a boy and as a man? Was that legitimate criticism? We were at liberty to criticise, ridicule an actor, but was that thing "Tragic Power" anything more than a deliberate attempt to throw contempt on Herr Bandmann quite apart from his ability on the stage. He would submit and ask the jury to find as a component part of their verdict, that the article of 10th June not only contained certain defamatory statements with reference to Mr. Bandmann's treatment of women, but he would ask them to say that it was not a proper or legitimate criticism, but only an attempt to bring Mr. Bandmann into ridicule and contempt and injure him in his profession and reputation. In the interval between the 10th and 14th June he had introduced portions of Mr. Fraser-Smith's criticism of "Narcisse" which gave the key to open the lock to his brain and shew the motives actuating him. The article of 14th June, the very opening sentence, without any further evidence except Mr. Fraser-Smith's own statement, rendered it unmistakable that Herr Bandmann and "Tragic Power" were the same. There was the flat assertion that Herr Bandmann had been repeatedly guilty of cowardly and contemptible acts of violence known throughout the world. Suppose he had been, what possible public benefit was subserved by the publication? None, he submitted. The only possible object was to irretrievably injure Herr Bandmann in public estimation and prevent people attending or patronizing his performances. He would ask the jury to compare the first articles before Mr. Fraser-Smith's self-love had been hurt because Mr. Bandmann did not agree with him. He spoke then of Mr. Bandmann as an eminent actor in his profession. Mr. Fraser-Smith had not only asserted that Herr Bandmann was habitually guilty of violence to women and children, but also gave the statement the additional weight of his own personal experience. He put it before the public as if he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) had personal knowledge of some such scenes of violence as those he was referring to. Mr. Francis here read from the article of 14th June in reference to Herbert Crellin, and said that it was an utterly false and malicious statement. It was incumbent on Mr. Fraser-Smith to prove its truth. He had, without any public grounds, published it maliciously, and gave it strength and force as if he had direct knowledge from one of the actors in the scene. Herr Bandmann knew such a person as Herbert Crellin, but he was never connected with the Lyceum when Herr Bandmann was, and Mr. Bandmann indignantly denied he ever laid his hand on a woman or was threatened by Herbert Crellin or any one else. Mr. Francis then read the part of the article relating to the Portuguese youth, and said, suppose it actually occurred that he had been kicked off the stage, and that Herr Bandmann made use of threats against Mr. Fraser-Smith, no public interest, he put it, was to be subserved by publishing it in a newspaper. The Portuguese youth had the Police Court and the Summary Court open to him, and if Mr. Fraser-Smith was threatened, he also had the Police Court open to him and could have taken proceedings to protect himself. The publication subserved no public object whatever. He would also put it that if the jury thought some slight object might be subserved by the publication of what occurred behind the scenes, yet Mr. Fraser-Smith published it to hurt Herr Bandmann, and he would ask the jury to draw that conclusion, because if Mr. Fraser-Smith's object was to give a truthful narrative, he far exceeded privilege in dragging into the article all sorts of charges against Herr Bandmann. He held him up in every possible way to ridicule and contempt, and exceeded privilege in every possible way. Mr. Francis read a portion of the article, and said the jury would see that the defendant repeated and emphasized the charges and added every epithet of contempt and ridicule. If there was any privilege, it was far exceeded by the manner and mode adopted. He dressed the charges up and colored them to injure Herr Bandmann because that gentleman had disagreed with him. He was so omniscient

in criticism, his critical faculty was so keen, that no one must disagree with him. He (Mr. Francis) believed editors thought they were infallible, and dissenters from their views wrong headed and stupid, but every editor was open to criticism. He was simply a performer on a public stage for money. The object of criminal prosecution in cases of libel, and its sole ground, were based on the theory that publication of all defamatory libellous matter tended to a possible breach of the peace, the first impulse of the person libelled being to thresh the libeller. A defamatory libel was a criminal offence. Mr. Fraser-Smith, not content with publishing defamatory matter, tells us why he did it. He did it to provoke Herr Bandmann to commit a breach of the peace. Mr. Francis read another portion of the article and asked if that was fair criticism. Was it consistent with Mr. Fraser-Smith's first two carefully written criticisms on Herr Bandmann? Did it not shew the malice with which it was written, and that the defendant wrote it under provocation, which was that Herr Bandmann had disagreed with him? Mr. Fraser-Smith since then had repeated the same charges in a more or less disguised form. Subject to his Lordship's liberty, he would put in a third article as evidence of express malice, and that defendant was not actuated by a wish for the public benefit but by a malicious desire to injure Mr. Bandmann in every possible way. He must reiterate, and enforce them on the public by constant repetition. Let them take the *Telegraph* of June 16th.—The Chief Justice asked if it was intended to put these papers in, to which Mr. Francis replied in the affirmative.—The learned counsel then read from a paper of June 21st, and said they were distinct repetitions of the grossest and foulest of slanders contained in previous articles. The readers were referred back to the charges, the striking parts being put in italics (Mr. Francis read from the paper). On the 6th or 7th June Mr. Fraser-Smith classed Mr. Bandmann with the gentlemen whose names he read, though he placed him below Fechter. The inference was that what Mr. Bandmann had published was false. Was that fair criticism or a deliberate attack on a man's character against whom Mr. Fraser-Smith had a grudge? Mr. Francis then referred to the letter which appeared in the *Telegraph* of July 6th under correspondence. The heading said the paper was not responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents, but they (the jury) would find that Mr. Fraser-Smith was responsible for giving the letter publicity. He would put in another short malicious letter. He did not wish to detain them longer than he could help. He had endeavored to put before them the charges against Mr. Fraser-Smith and the law bearing on the subject. The defendant had pleaded two pleas, not guilty, and that the facts were absolutely and in their entirety true, and that it was for the public benefit they should be published, but the reasons given by him were the very facts themselves which they charged him with having published. In the case of the *Times*, the persons defamed had been guilty of some acts on the Continent and came to England to perpetrate similar acts there, and so it was for the public interest to look into their past and expose them. But had the *Times* no such plea, the verdict would have been against it. Mr. Fraser-Smith did not state a single fact as to the necessity for the publication. In fact, that they existed and were true was the only reason given for those statements. He believed he could have demurred to the pleas as insufficient, but issue had been taken on the facts and there the matter remained. He would ask his Lordship to direct that the justification of Mr. Fraser-Smith, and the facts he asserted to exist, were not sufficient in point of law to enable the jury to find a verdict in his favor. The question would be, did Mr. Fraser-Smith publish the article. The proof of publication was a mere matter of detail. The next questions would be, are those articles defamatory in their character? Do they accuse Herr Bandmann of crime for which he would be accountable to the laws of the country? Do they state things of him tending to injure him in his profession of actor and prevent him from obtaining employment in that line? Is there direct intention to bring Mr. Bandmann into hatred, ridicule and contempt in the eyes of the public? If all that had been said by Mr. Fraser-Smith formed, in the opinion of the jury, criticism of an actor—if they thought he put it forward *bona fide* and honestly as a criticism, however ridiculous and nonsensical it might be, if they thought it was said honestly and fairly to criticise an actor, possibly Mr. Fraser-Smith's plea would enable them to find a verdict in his favor. But he submitted it far exceeded the bounds of legitimate criticism. The greater portion was concerned with Mr. Bandmann's private life behind the scenes and his connection with his company. If the defendant had exceeded his bounds, his privilege was gone. He asked the jury to say, from the excess, from Mr. Fraser-Smith's own declaration to persons in Hongkong, that it was not intended to be fair criticism but a malicious attempt on Herr Bandmann's character in resentment, and was done wickedly and maliciously to injure Mr. Bandmann. They were at liberty to consider other articles put in and Mr. Fraser-Smith's motive. If they thought the defendant was actuated by malice and not *bona fide*, then if they found actual malice, no question of privilege could arise, as His Lordship would direct them. The right to qualified privilege in this case depended entirely on the co-existence in the mind of the writer of a *bona fide* honest intention; but if malicious, whatever privilege defendant might claim, he thought His Lordship would tell them they must find him guilty. Mr. Fraser-Smith was not content to plead not guilty, but said by his second plea that every one of the statements was true. If he failed to prove every one, the verdict must go against him. If he failed in his proof of any plea he was lost and must be found guilty on the charges. He must not only prove their truth, but must shew public benefit. He submitted there was not a shadow of public benefit shewn. There was one privilege possessed by editors of newspapers that they had not. After they had published libellous

matter on any man, they could publish in a conspicuous place a withdrawal and an apology for what they had done. This implied that the publication was without malice, and that would be all in their favor. But Mr. Fraser-Smith had not chosen to avail himself of that privilege, but came to Court persisting in plea of justification that every word was true, and if he failed in proving truth they would take into consideration as a proof of deliberate malice that he had persisted to the bitter end and had failed. The evidence he had to produce would be short—only one, and the reading of the paragraphs he had glanced over. Then it would be for Mr. Fraser-Smith to prove the truth of his charges by his evidences, when he (Mr. Francis) should be prepared to refute every item of that evidence by calling other evidence. The learned counsel put in several copies of the *Telegraph*.—The Chief Justice to defendant.—You don't dispute the fact of your being the publisher?—Mr. Fraser-Smith.—Not at all. I admit publication.—Mr. Francis said he put in papers of 7th and 8th June for contrast, to shew change of tone subsequently and malice.—Mr. H. A. Woolnough, manager of the Hongkong Dispensary, was then put in the witness box for the prosecution, and examined by Mr. Francis. He deposed he had read the article "Tragic Power" in the *Telegraph* of June 10th. He had seen it in print before. He had a copy of it on a broad sheet of paper. Similar copies had been circulated in the Colony some three or four weeks before it appeared in the *Telegraph*. He never saw more than one copy here, but had heard of others. The copy he had was lent to him. He remembered Mr. Fraser-Smith coming to him before the 10th June, two or three days before. He said he had been told he (witness) had a copy of the skit, and asked him to lend it to him. In reply to his enquiry, Mr. Fraser-Smith said he intended to publish it. He said he had had a copy of his own but had mislaid it. Witness did not ask him not to publish it. Mr. Fraser-Smith said nothing more than what he had stated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith.—I don't remember the date when you called upon me. I cannot say on oath that it was on the morning after "Hamlet" had been played. I can't say the exact date, but I know that several days after you called the article appeared in the *Telegraph*.—Mr. Francis said that was the case for the prosecution.—Mr. Fraser-Smith asked him if he was not going to call the complainant.—Mr. Francis replied "Certainly not."—Mr. Fraser-Smith.—Then I will, you may depend upon that. Mr. Fraser-Smith then entered upon his defence. He would endeavor, he said, in a few words, not to waste the time of the jury, to take away the colobels which the verbosity of the learned counsel had left on their minds. The learned counsel had given them long dissertations on the law of libel, and had given various puzzling meanings of the law of defamatory libel from his own standpoint, which was not the actual point upon which he (the speaker) was arraigned. It was altogether aside from what the jury was trying. The learned counsel had talked a great deal as to privileged communication. He (defendant) would base specially his defence on privilege, which they had been told, belonged to every man, not only to editors of public journals, as laid down in law books. He believed he was correct in saying, and he was open to the correction of His Lordship if it was not so, that the statements he had made were privileged, unless the jury were satisfied that express malice was used in their publication, and of that, he submitted, there was at present no evidence before the jury. He believed therefore his Lordship would direct them that there was no case against him, and it would be their duty to bring in a verdict of not guilty. The one great case on which he intended to base his defence was well known, having been printed in the Law Reports of the Privy Council, vol. 4. It was the case of "Laughton v. the Bishop of Sodor and Man." In this case Mr. Laughton, a barrister, attacked the Bishop of the diocese, and used some very strong language with regard to a bill the latter was endeavouring to pass in the House of Keys in that island. The Bishop, in reply to this attack, used the strongest possible language with regard to his assailant, called him most infamous names, and vilified and abused him almost as far as the English language would allow, and sent a copy of this speech to the newspapers. A civil action was brought against him, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £400 damages. This was in 1870, and the decision was appealed against, and the judgment of the lower court was reversed, it being held that the statements made and published by the Bishop were privileged unless it was satisfactorily established that they were made from express malice, and the burden of the proof of express malice lay upon the plaintiff. The court was of opinion that there was no evidence of express malice, and they found a verdict for the defendant. "This was again appealed against, and came before the Privy Council, and it was there held that the communication sent to the newspapers was privileged in the ordinary sense of the word, the Bishop having an interest in putting forward an explanation of his conduct to the clergy and other who took deep interest in the case, and the previous decision was upheld. He would argue shortly that he, in the same sense as the Bishop, had manifestly an interest in defending himself against foul, malicious and cowardly imputations which had been made regarding himself to his clients—the public of Hongkong. This prosecution had been undertaken in a vindictive spirit, and was bad in law, bad in principle, and bad in fact; and he should prove it so. He would point out that in the case which he had referred to, the Bishop had gone considerably further than was necessary for self defence, but his communications had been held to be privileged, and express malice not made out. A case was heard some time ago, Nelson versus Pitman, in which Mr. Francis was counsel for the defence, and in which he enunciated views in striking contradiction and striking dissimilarity to those he now put forward. The learned counsel then submitted to the jury that what Mr. Pitman wrote was in self defence,

and in reply and disproof of an attack made upon him by Mr. Nelson, and he was therefore justified in speaking of them in a newspaper as false and slanderous. The Chief Justice pointed out that the Bishop was justified. It had been held that it made no matter whether true or false if you believed that your statements were true. He believed them to be true, and wrote them in vindication of his character as editor of a public newspaper. There were two ways of instituting action for libel, criminal and civil. The prosecutor posed as a martyr, as a representative of injured innocence, instead of asking for damages if wronged, which, if proved he was libelled, he would be justified in receiving.

He would leave it to the jury, upon what grounds prosecutor could justify criminal proceedings, when civil action would have been his proper remedy. He could explain. It was done to shut his (defendant's) mouth. He was not allowed to go into the box. No, he knew too much. If he could go into the box, Mr. Bandmann knew very well that no jury would give him damages. But no, Mr. D. E. Bandmann took criminal proceedings, and closed his (defendant's) mouth. That was the way this injured man came before a jury. What did he ask? To have him (the speaker) sent to gaol after provoking him to a breach of the peace. He had arrogantly boasted he would have him in gaol; but he (defendant) did not think the jury would give such a verdict as would place him under such a penalty. The learned counsel had not put a single witness in the box to prove what he said. The prosecutor was not put in the box. Did he wish to vindicate himself from the charge of beating women, he should be the first to enter the box and deny everything. In his replication he said there was no vestige of truth in the statements. It would be for the jury to say, after they had heard ten or twelve evidences, whether there was any truth in the statements or not. Mr. Daniel Edward Bandmann was an actor of great notoriety. He was an accomplished gentleman and had done good service on the stage in his own way. He had known him professionally since 1868, and saw him in his first appearance in "Narcisse." Mr. Bandmann was very fond of law Courts. He seldom visited a place where he had not an action. He was so self-opinionated and so puffed up that he seldom visited a place where he was not at open warfare with the press. In Calcutta, Shanghai, and various places in Australia Mr. Bandmann was always at war with his critics. He would read an article from the *Shanghai Courier* of the 2nd June.—Mr. Francis objected, but the objection was overruled, and the following article was read:—

"Herr Bandmann holds most peculiar opinions as to the province of true criticism. He is, we are constrained to say, very much like a spoilt child, who can take all the treacle that is given him; but when he is administered a little of the necessary brimstone with it he is apt to become as rebellious as a refractory infant. Herr Bandmann came here with a great name and we criticised him according to the high position he took, and judged of his performances according to their true not their self-rated value. But Herr Bandmann appears to have been under the delusion we had only to hear and not the public interests to consult in the matter, and because we exercised the rights of true criticism and wrote of his performances fairly and impartially, giving credit where it was due, and speaking adversely where it was absolutely necessary, Herr Bandmann behaved in the undignified and petulant manner above referred to. In his wrath, he fulminated an interdict against the *Courier* and suspended the use of press rights in respect to the representatives of this paper attending the theatre. In doing this Herr Bandmann has shown that he has quite mistaken, if not forgotten, his position as a public man, and our duty as journalists. That gentleman should remember that it is perfectly immaterial to us whether he suspends the usual courtesies that are extended to the press or not, as we only visit that place as a matter of duty to the public who require a criticism on the performance from those that reflect and often lead public opinion. A journalist has to perform many duties of a pleasant, and of a very unpleasant nature, and because sometimes he is called on to execute tasks that fall within the latter category it is no reason why he should forget his position. It may not be always an unalloyed source of pleasure to sit through dreary dramatic performances, and to visit a theatre under unpleasant circumstances; but since it is expected that a critic should exercise his functions 'through good report and ill,' our representative was present in an official capacity in the theatre last night. With these prelude remarks, which the conduct of Herr Bandmann has forced us to make, we shall now give as usual our opinion on last night's performance."

That was the paragraph which appeared in the *Courier* on 2nd June and which related to an incident similar to the difference with the *Telegraph*. On the 6th June the Bandmann-Bandett troupe appeared at the City Hall in "Hamlet." He was acquainted with Mr. Bandmann and received the courtesies extended to the press. He was present at the performance and wrote the article of the 7th June. He was sorry to take up time, but he was forced to do so by the action of the learned counsel, who wanted to prove malice, wilful, wicked and direct malice. He would have to read the article to shew the jury that throughout he had used the same tone. Mr. Bandmann was pained in every performance and censured also. He thought when they heard the article they must put away the suggestion that malice was to be inferred from those criticisms. (Mr. Fraser-Smith read portion of article of 7th June relating to Mr. Bandmann). That was the criticism of Herr Bandmann's "Hamlet" which the learned counsel had characterised as perfectly fair and impartial, and in other words his (defendant's) modesty would not allow him to repeat. In these critiques, however, he had simply dealt with Mr. Bandmann in the same way as in the succeeding ones, which the prosecution claimed showed malice; he had both praised and censured every performance, and he had severely censured the acting of Mr. Bandmann both as Hamlet and Shylock. Mr. Smith then read the

critique, and after that, the critique of the 8th June on the representation of the Merchant of Venice by the company. Mr. Smith then went on to allude to the article written upon the performance of "Narcisse" which the learned counsel said bore evidence of a malicious spirit caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Bandmann's important advertisement from the *Telegraph*. This was published on the 10th June—the same day as that on which the so called libellous article entitled "Tragic Power" was published. Mr. Smith contended that this notice showed no reliance whatever was to be placed on the learned counsel's contention of malice, as the article spoke of the performance as in every way the best Herr Bandmann had given here. He submitted it could not have been written by a person who had been actuated by malice in publishing the article "Tragic Power." Mr. Bandmann had at that time acted in what he considered an ungentlemanly and unprofessional manner by going about the colony abusing the *Telegraph* for certain criticisms, and withdrawing what he called press privileges. He (Mr. Smith) had said he did not feel called upon to do anything to make Mr. Bandmann's campaign in this colony a success, and he did so because Mr. Bandmann had expressed a wish to turn out his four subscription performances and he had thought of taking them up with another gentleman, but after Mr. Bandmann's conduct he withdrew from the transaction. The statement was therefore made quite harmlessly, and through he did not feel called upon to assist the financial success of Mr. Bandmann's campaign, he had no reason, nor would he have been justified in doing anything to prevent it. Mr. Smith then read the article. As to the notice of the performance of "Romeo and Juliet," those who had read that beautiful tragedy would know that Romeo was intended to represent a young man 17 or 18 years of age, and he would ask from the appearance of Mr. Bandmann as he was present, whether his remarks as to the unsuitability of that gentleman for the part were not justified. The critique, which was then read, Mr. Smith contended, was in no way malicious. The next criticism was on Othello, which appeared on the 16th June, and the defendant was about to give some explanation with regard to some remarks made regarding Mr. Pinto and the want of an orchestra at the performances, when Mr. Francis objected, and His Lordship said he did not see what it had to do with the case.

Mr. Smith said before he could defame a person's character, it must be proved that that person had a character to defame, and it was utterly impossible that anything he had written could be defamatory to Herr Bandmann. The defendant then read the whole article, and directly after that which was published on "Dead or Alive" on the 21st, the last criticism of the *Telegraph* on Herr Bandmann's acting. The learned counsel had contended that these criticisms showed malice on his part, which arose from the withdrawal of Mr. Bandmann's advertisements from the *Telegraph*, and he could only say that a more barefaced, scandalous, or atrocious lie was never uttered in a court of justice. He would prove that the advertisement was not withdrawn, and the statement of the counsel was at variance with Mr. Bandmann's affidavit, which he then handed in. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bandmann's advertisement had never been withdrawn from the *Hongkong Telegraph*, but had been continued for the time for which it was ordered. Mr. Smith pointed out that the advertisement announced that the company consisted of twelve artists, which Mr. Bandmann's affidavit proved to be false, as he there stated the number of his actors was nine. The defendant alluded to a paragraph concerning Herr Bandmann, published in the *Telegraph* of the 21st June, which he said the learned counsel had complained of as malicious, which simply contained extracts from a pamphlet which Mr. Bandmann had published concerning himself—a species of trumpet blowing much in vogue among professional men, especially peripatetic actors of the Bandmann type.

His Lordship pointed out that it was something more than the extracts, it was the remarks of which complaint was made.

The defendant, after some further remarks on this subject, went on to say that until he heard the speech of the learned counsel for the prosecution, he had never imagined he could be accused of such tremendous audacity and villainy with regard to the article "Tragic Power." It was, however, only such an article as could be seen every week in the English comic papers. He submitted that though certainly he was just as responsible for that article as if he had written it himself, yet it ought not to be taken in connection with the paragraph which he afterwards wrote. He then put in the pamphlet form of "Tragic Power," which he pointed out bore the Calcutta postmark, and probably came from Dave Carson, formerly a partner of the prosecutor. The defendant thought the conduct of the prosecution in preventing him from giving evidence, and keeping Mr. Bandmann out of the box, so that he could not cross-examine that gentleman, must weaken the case for the prosecution. It showed fear with regard to the charge made against them—made *bona fide*, and in good faith. He could have easily proved his charge with regard to the notorious Rousby case had this case been tried in London, but as he was 10,000 miles away, he was not in a position to do so. What he believed to be the correct version of that case was that a rehearsal was going on at the Queen's Theatre at which Mr. Bandmann lifted up his hand and struck Mrs. Rousby to knock a book out of her hand. There were several witnesses to prove that Mrs. Rousby was knocked down and hurt, but the case was dismissed because Mrs. Rousby had shown her arm covered with bruises, which she alleged were caused by the defendant, and Mr. Bandmann called her servant to prove that many of the bruises were caused by a fall downstairs when that lady went home somewhat the worse for drink. Mr. Bandmann had not said whether or not he had been proceeded against civilly in that case. That was his version of the case, which, had he been in London,







## Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

Business in the share market is still very slack. Since last writing there have been enquiries for Banks at 120 per cent. premium, for cash and end of the month, and there are still buyers at that price. Chinese Insurances have changed hands at 200 per cent. Other stocks require no special comment.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—120 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, ex. div. buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,675 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1225 per share, ex. div.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex. div. sales and buyers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$985 per share, buyers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$320 per share, sales.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—48 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$2 per share premium, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$107 per share.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—100 per cent. premium.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$175 per share, buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$129 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$134 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—14 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/8 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/9  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/9 1/2  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/9 1/2  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/9 1/2  
ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/7 1/2  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/8 1/2  
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. .... 22 1/2  
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. .... 22 1/2  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 72 1/2  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73 1/2

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

New Malwa ..... per picul, \$620  
(Allowance, Tals 64.)  
Old Malwa ..... per picul, \$680  
(Allowance, Tals 24.)  
New Patna (without choice) per chest ..... \$600  
New Patna (bottom) ..... per chest, \$602 1/2  
Old Patna (without choice) per chest ..... \$565  
Old Patna (first choice) ..... per chest, \$567 1/2  
Old Patna (second choice) per chest, \$562 1/2  
Old Patna (bottom) ..... per chest, \$570  
New Benares (without choice) per chest ..... \$555  
New Benares (bottom) ..... per chest, \$557 1/2  
Old Benares (without choice) per chest ..... \$540  
Old Benares (bottom) ..... per chest, \$542 1/2  
Persian ..... per picul, \$400

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO.'S REGISTER.)  
YESTERDAY.  
Barometer—5 P.M. 29.75  
Thermometer—5 P.M. 81.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. 80.0  
Thermometer—3 P.M. 79.0  
Thermometer—2 P.M. 78.0  
Thermometer—1 P.M. 77.0  
Thermometer—12 M. 76.0  
Thermometer—11 A.M. 75.0  
Thermometer—10 A.M. 74.0  
Thermometer—9 A.M. 73.0  
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Thermometer—7 A.M. 71.0  
Thermometer—6 A.M. 70.0  
Thermometer—5 A.M. 69.0  
Thermometer—4 A.M. 68.0  
Thermometer—3 A.M. 67.0  
Thermometer—2 A.M. 66.0  
Thermometer—1 A.M. 65.0  
Thermometer—12 M. 64.0  
Thermometer—11 P.M. 63.0  
Thermometer—10 P.M. 62.0  
Thermometer—9 P.M. 61.0  
Thermometer—8 P.M. 60.0  
Thermometer—7 P.M. 59.0  
Thermometer—6 P.M. 58.0  
Thermometer—5 P.M. 57.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. 56.0  
Thermometer—3 P.M. 55.0  
Thermometer—2 P.M. 54.0  
Thermometer—1 P.M. 53.0  
Thermometer—12 M. 52.0  
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Thermometer—9 A.M. 49.0  
Thermometer—8 A.M. 48.0  
Thermometer—7 A.M. 47.0  
Thermometer—6 A.M. 46.0  
Thermometer—5 A.M. 45.0  
Thermometer—4 A.M. 44.0  
Thermometer—3 A.M. 43.0  
Thermometer—2 A.M. 42.0  
Thermometer—1 A.M. 41.0  
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Thermometer—9 P.M. 37.0  
Thermometer—8 P.M. 36.0  
Thermometer—7 P.M. 35.0  
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Thermometer—4 P.M. 32.0  
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Thermometer—10 P.M. 14.0  
Thermometer—9 P.M. 13.0  
Thermometer—8 P.M. 12.0  
Thermometer—7 P.M. 11.0  
Thermometer—6 P.M. 10.0  
Thermometer—5 P.M. 9.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. 8.0  
Thermometer—3 P.M. 7.0  
Thermometer—2 P.M. 6.0  
Thermometer—1 P.M. 5.0  
Thermometer—12 M. 4.0  
Thermometer—11 A.M. 3.0  
Thermometer—10 A.M. 2.0  
Thermometer—9 A.M. 1.0  
Thermometer—8 A.M. 0.0  
Thermometer—7 A.M. -1.0  
Thermometer—6 A.M. -2.0  
Thermometer—5 A.M. -3.0  
Thermometer—4 A.M. -4.0  
Thermometer—3 A.M. -5.0  
Thermometer—2 A.M. -6.0  
Thermometer—1 A.M. -7.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -8.0  
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Thermometer—5 P.M. -447.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. -448.0  
Thermometer—3 P.M. -449.0  
Thermometer—2 P.M. -450.0  
Thermometer—1 P.M. -451.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -452.0  
Thermometer—11 A.M. -453.0  
Thermometer—10 A.M. -454.0  
Thermometer—9 A.M. -455.0  
Thermometer—8 A.M. -456.0  
Thermometer—7 A.M. -457.0  
Thermometer—6 A.M. -458.0  
Thermometer—5 A.M. -459.0  
Thermometer—4 A.M. -460.0  
Thermometer—3 A.M. -461.0  
Thermometer—2 A.M. -462.0  
Thermometer—1 A.M. -463.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -464.0  
Thermometer—11 P.M. -465.0  
Thermometer—10 P.M. -466.0  
Thermometer—9 P.M. -467.0  
Thermometer—8 P.M. -468.0  
Thermometer—7 P.M. -469.0  
Thermometer—6 P.M. -470.0  
Thermometer—5 P.M. -471.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. -472.0  
Thermometer—3 P.M. -473.0  
Thermometer—2 P.M. -474.0  
Thermometer—1 P.M. -475.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -476.0  
Thermometer—11 A.M. -477.0  
Thermometer—10 A.M. -478.0  
Thermometer—9 A.M. -479.0  
Thermometer—8 A.M. -480.0  
Thermometer—7 A.M. -481.0  
Thermometer—6 A.M. -482.0  
Thermometer—5 A.M. -483.0  
Thermometer—4 A.M. -484.0  
Thermometer—3 A.M. -485.0  
Thermometer—2 A.M. -486.0  
Thermometer—1 A.M. -487.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -488.0  
Thermometer—11 P.M. -489.0  
Thermometer—10 P.M. -490.0  
Thermometer—9 P.M. -491.0  
Thermometer—8 P.M. -492.0  
Thermometer—7 P.M. -493.0  
Thermometer—6 P.M. -494.0  
Thermometer—5 P.M. -495.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. -496.0  
Thermometer—3 P.M. -497.0  
Thermometer—2 P.M. -498.0  
Thermometer—1 P.M. -499.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -500.0  
Thermometer—11 A.M. -501.0  
Thermometer—10 A.M. -502.0  
Thermometer—9 A.M. -503.0  
Thermometer—8 A.M. -504.0  
Thermometer—7 A.M. -505.0  
Thermometer—6 A.M. -506.0  
Thermometer—5 A.M. -507.0  
Thermometer—4 A.M. -508.0  
Thermometer—3 A.M. -509.0  
Thermometer—2 A.M. -510.0  
Thermometer—1 A.M. -511.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -512.0  
Thermometer—11 P.M. -513.0  
Thermometer—10 P.M. -514.0  
Thermometer—9 P.M. -515.0  
Thermometer—8 P.M. -516.0  
Thermometer—7 P.M. -517.0  
Thermometer—6 P.M. -518.0  
Thermometer—5 P.M. -519.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. -520.0  
Thermometer—3 P.M. -521.0  
Thermometer—2 P.M. -522.0  
Thermometer—1 P.M. -523.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -524.0  
Thermometer—11 A.M. -525.0  
Thermometer—10 A.M. -526.0  
Thermometer—9 A.M. -527.0  
Thermometer—8 A.M. -528.0  
Thermometer—7 A.M. -529.0  
Thermometer—6 A.M. -530.0  
Thermometer—5 A.M. -531.0  
Thermometer—4 A.M. -532.0  
Thermometer—3 A.M. -533.0  
Thermometer—2 A.M. -534.0  
Thermometer—1 A.M. -535.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -536.0  
Thermometer—11 P.M. -537.0  
Thermometer—10 P.M. -538.0  
Thermometer—9 P.M. -539.0  
Thermometer—8 P.M. -540.0  
Thermometer—7 P.M. -541.0  
Thermometer—6 P.M. -542.0  
Thermometer—5 P.M. -543.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. -544.0  
Thermometer—3 P.M. -545.0  
Thermometer—2 P.M. -546.0  
Thermometer—1 P.M. -547.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -548.0  
Thermometer—11 A.M. -549.0  
Thermometer—10 A.M. -550.0  
Thermometer—9 A.M. -551.0  
Thermometer—8 A.M. -552.0  
Thermometer—7 A.M. -553.0  
Thermometer—6 A.M. -554.0  
Thermometer—5 A.M. -555.0  
Thermometer—4 A.M. -556.0  
Thermometer—3 A.M. -557.0  
Thermometer—2 A.M. -558.0  
Thermometer—1 A.M. -559.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -560.0  
Thermometer—11 P.M. -561.0  
Thermometer—10 P.M. -562.0  
Thermometer—9 P.M. -563.0  
Thermometer—8 P.M. -564.0  
Thermometer—7 P.M. -565.0  
Thermometer—6 P.M. -566.0  
Thermometer—5 P.M. -567.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. -568.0  
Thermometer—3 P.M. -569.0  
Thermometer—2 P.M. -570.0  
Thermometer—1 P.M. -571.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -572.0  
Thermometer—11 A.M. -573.0  
Thermometer—10 A.M. -574.0  
Thermometer—9 A.M. -575.0  
Thermometer—8 A.M. -576.0  
Thermometer—7 A.M. -577.0  
Thermometer—6 A.M. -578.0  
Thermometer—5 A.M. -579.0  
Thermometer—4 A.M. -580.0  
Thermometer—3 A.M. -581.0  
Thermometer—2 A.M. -582.0  
Thermometer—1 A.M. -583.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -584.0  
Thermometer—11 P.M. -585.0  
Thermometer—10 P.M. -586.0  
Thermometer—9 P.M. -587.0  
Thermometer—8 P.M. -588.0  
Thermometer—7 P.M. -589.0  
Thermometer—6 P.M. -590.0  
Thermometer—5 P.M. -591.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. -592.0  
Thermometer—3 P.M. -593.0  
Thermometer—2 P.M. -594.0  
Thermometer—1 P.M. -595.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -596.0  
Thermometer—11 A.M. -597.0  
Thermometer—10 A.M. -598.0  
Thermometer—9 P.M. -599.0  
Thermometer—8 P.M. -600.0  
Thermometer—7 P.M. -601.0  
Thermometer—6 P.M. -602.0  
Thermometer—5 P.M. -603.0  
Thermometer—4 P.M. -604.0  
Thermometer—3 P.M. -605.0  
Thermometer—2 P.M. -606.0  
Thermometer—1 P.M. -607.0  
Thermometer—12 M. -608.0  
Thermometer—11 A.M. -609.0  
Thermometer—1